The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

JOHN LUTZ, *Editor and Proprietor.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JAN. 7, 1869. VOL. 42: NO. 1.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS, &C

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All letters pertaining to business of the office should be addressed to

JOHN LUTZ, BEDFORD, PA.

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Office opposite Reed & Schell's Bank.
Counsel given in English and German. [apl26]

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1864-tf

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Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Public Square near Lutheran Church.
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Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business intrusted to his care. Office with G. H. Spang, Esq., on Juliana street, three doors south of the Mengel House. May 24-1y

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Office nearly opposite the Mengel House, will practice in the several Courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounties and back pay obtained and the purchase of Real Estate attended to. [may11,'66-1y

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He is, also, a regularly licensed Claim Agent and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
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Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.
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Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.
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WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
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Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,64.

DR. S. G. STATLER, near Schellsburg, and Dr. J. J. CLARKE, formerly of Cumberland county, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Dr. Clarke's office and residence same as formerly occupied by J. White, Esq., dec'd.
S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, April12:1y. J. J. CLARKE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

O. E. SHANNON, BANKER,
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BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb22

DANIEL BORDER,
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S. P. HARBAUGH & SON,
Travelling Dealers in
NOTIONS.
In the county once every two months.
SELL GOODS AT CITY PRICES.
Agents for the Chambersburg Woolen Manufacturing Company. Apl 1:1y

D. W. CROUSE,
DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, &C.,
On Pitt street one door east of Geo. R. Oster & Co.'s Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford Oct 20. '65.

Inquirer Column.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER

PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

JOHN LUTZ,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

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ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

JOHN LUTZ.

CARRIER'S ADDRESS

To the Patrons of the Bedford Inquirer.

KIND PATRONS:—
What a varied world is this; full of trouble, full of bliss—
Evanescent—fleeting—changing, fixing up and disarranging.
Who would think a year has past since, dear friends, I saw you last?
But 'tis a fact and as before, I come tripping to your door,
Tripping, skipping to your door,
As I've so often done of yore.

You know that I'm a jolly lad, and to see you I am glad.
How have you been since last we parted? Have you always been light hearted?
Or have you had some care and sorrow, if so, I hope they vanished on the morrow;
Be like me as I come singing with a voice so light-some ringing
Tripping, skipping to your door,
As I've so often done of yore.

Well, what's the news? come tell me all—*all* the the news both great and small.
Who is dead and who is married? Who's active been and who has tarried?
Where is Johnnie Kipp and Sadie, and you know that *other* lady:
Tell me do in whispers sly, for of "news" so fond am I
Tripping, skipping to your door,
As I've so often done of yore.

What of the fashions, while I'm on it? What is the present style of bonnet?
Do ladies wear that "hope forlorn" yclept the "patch" that once was worn?
Or have they donned the friendly Hood, or *real* bonnets as they should?
I hope no one I style my friend has caught that awful "Grecian Bend."
Limping, prancing by your door,
Silly fool and nothing more.

But on this theme no longer prate, let's talk about "affairs of State."
They say that Grant has been elected—but this, no doubt, you have detected.
And Seymour has, poor luckless elf, been snugly "laid upon the shelf."
Election day and long before the Cops did tell us we'd Seymour—
Seymour! Seymour! they loud did roar,
In hideous howls about your door.
We've seen it now, most joyous sight, the people rose up in their might.
And down to deep oblivion sends the man who called the rioters "my friends."
They would not live 'neath rebel rule with drunken Blair to play the fool:
They said that war and strife must cease, and painted on their banners PEACE
Peace! Peace! the Ku-klux Klan
Must now succumb to the coming man!

Where's Andy Johnson? What of him? I doubt not he feels rather slim.
Back! back again to old Tennessee like a sneaking hound he will have to flee.
With *Bourbon* to slake when he gets dry, but never more will his *goose* hang high.
Good bye! Andy, your race is run, your course is finished, your work is done
Full of evil, go to the—grass,
We rejoice you've met your level.

The Cops have "dried up" on "high taxes"—the reason is they've no axes
Now to grind—the election's over and they, alas, are not in clover.
On Reconstruction they got mixed, but that's a fact that now is *fixed*,
And "the bonds"—Oh! sore vexation! will now escape that "equal taxation."
So it goes; we've trod their toes,
And they've no balm to heal their woes.

But, of this or that, I've said enough, I fear my rhymes are rather rough.
But of one thing I've yet to speak, and this I'll do in spirit meek.
On many a grief I've got to sup, because for CASH I am "hard up."
And though I sing, my heart is sore, as I come tripping to your door
Tripping, skipping to your door,
As I've so often done of yore.

Somebody has said that *money is brains*, if a man's got that all else he gains;
If he has brains and got no cash, poor devil, he's all knocked to smash.
Then give me some money to fill my head; you'll not regret it *when you're dead*,
And should it give me better sense, with *better verse* I'll recompense
When next I trip unto your door
As now I've done and heretofore.

CARRIER BOY.

Miscellaneous.

BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS.

THE great quadrennial contest is over, and the most important offices in the gift of the nation have been filled for another term. Of course the usual amount of corruption has been practised, which partisans of either party would have us believe has been confined to their adversaries. Many, doubtless, seeing the venality of a certain class of our voters, have, in heart-sickness, almost doubted of the sufficiency of virtue and intelligence in large masses of people for self-government; and, possibly, have been led to question the wisdom of a Republican form of government. It may be instructive to such, and of some interest to all, to see how the franchise has worked in England in time past—even when it was much more restricted than at present. A writer in *Cassell's Magazine* gives some curious and interesting facts on the subject, a few of which we quote:

"Ever since the Hanoverian succession, more or less venality has pervaded our electoral system. But for a long time it was rather the people's representatives than the people themselves who were the offending parties. Members of Parliament, from the beginning of Walpole's administration to the beginning of Mr. Pitt's, were not ashamed to sell themselves for hard cash; and the bargain was transacted on a regular system, and almost without secrecy. Sir Robert Walpole, it is said, used to settle the business at his Parliamentary dinners, when every man's price was found underneath his plate. . . . Some years afterwards, an office was opened at Whitehall for the open and shameless purchase of Parliamentary support. . . . But during the whole of this period, and, indeed, for many years afterward, what we now mean by bribery was, comparatively speaking, unknown. . . . The voters received fixed sums from the patrons of boroughs at each election; but this money was paid quite openly, and was never regarded as a bribe. It had come to be looked on as a prescriptive right; and more than once, when the system began to be discontinued, members have been threatened with actions for non-fulfilment of what the voter tohught their legal obligations. . . . At St. Albans, in 1851, it was reported that the giving of head-money appeared to have been general as far back as the commissioners could trace. Before the Reform Act, 'there was a known and settled price given to voters.' It was done indiscriminately by both parties, openly, and in the face of day; and a voter would have considered himself defrauded if he had not been paid. It was the custom of the agents of the respective candidates to take round a bag at noonday, go from house to house in the daytime, and pay these guineas. Many respectable tradesmen have been known to take these guineas, who would have been shocked at the imputation of having been bribed. . . . The enormous expense of elections in former times arose partly from the system of treating, which, in some cases, was protracted for a month, and partly from the cost of conveying voters to the poll, which, in counties with only one polling-place, must have been gigantic. An election for Yorkshire, before the Reform Bill, cost one hundred and fifty thousand pounds, without a contest. Bribery was a very small item in the sum total. . . .

"The report of the committee which sat on the Sunbury petition is one of the most amusing of the whole number, and presents us with some striking examples of that remarkable shortness of memory and singular bluntness of perception which, in obedience to some physical law not yet discovered, is generated by the atmosphere of elections. . . . It was shown in that inquiry that a gentleman of position in the town sat in a room at a hotel, before a large table, employed during the whole of the polling-day in making out 'tickets,' and as fast as voters who had polled for the right men were brought into the room and vouched for, they each received one of these tickets. Ticket in hand, these deserving men then crossed the market-place to another hotel, where another gentleman was stationed before another table, and as each man presented his ticket he received in return four sovereigns from the 'gentleman.' But here was shown the singular and morbific character of the atmosphere to which we have already referred. The gentleman who made out the tickets, though he issued nearly two hundred, and all the recipients were his fellow-townsmen, could not remember the name of a single one of them. He remembered the names of eighty voters who had *not* received tickets, but of the two hundred whose names he had written down himself, not one. But this remarkable affection of the memory was more than equalled by the temporary loss of reason with which the same unhappy gentleman was seized on the same occasion. Being asked what he thought would be done with these tickets, he replied that he 'couldn't imagine,' nor did he recover the use of his faculties as long as the commissioners were setting.

"In other cases, one observes a kind of morbid anxiety not to exceed the truth—a laborious moderation of statement deserving of the utmost honor, rather than obliviousness or dullness. A tradesman in the town, who had recommended the formation of a fund for electioneering purposes, was asked how it was spent. He did not know. Was it used to buy voters? Well, he really could not say. It might have been; it was 'feasible to suppose it was,' but he should not like to speak positively. Similarly, a canvasser for one of the parties, who had referred a very exacting voter to the agent, when requested to state with what design he so referred him, said with no design in particular; the agent would take the business off his hands. What would the agent do? He had not the slightest idea. Would he buy the man's vote? He could not say. He might, perhaps, but it was a 'mere supposition.' And so on with witness after witness. . . .

"But, after all, perhaps the funniest bribery came out after the general election of 1859. . . . Wakefield appears to have been nearly as bad as St. Albans. In this instance the bribery was of the most wholesale and unguarded character. The evidence is very amusing. Money there was called sugar; and the reception of it, having your hand scratched. . . . One John Jackson had his hand scratched with thirty pounds, worth of the luscious article; but as thirty-five had been promised, the only effect was to lose his vote and convert him into an active enemy at the same time. . . . These miscarriages of injustice were not infrequent.

CAMEOS FROM ENGLISH HISTORY.

This very interestitg book has been prepared by its gifted author for the use of children, in the intermediate age, too old to take an interest in the historic stories written for children, and too young to derive benefit from the ponderous historic works written for mature minds. It has been her design to take either individual characters or events bearing on English history, and work them out as fully as materials permit, so that each, taken by itself, might form an individual cameo, or gem in full relief, and thus become impressed upon the mind. The sketches begin in the mingled realms of tradition and history; but the authentic is sufficiently distinguished from the doubtful, and the author has been quite successful in her endeavor to "put together a series of pictures of persons and events, so as to arrest the attention, and give some individuality and distinctness to the recollection, by gathering together details at the most memorable moments." A few passages will be read with interest, and will give a correct impression of the character of the volume:

"When William of Normandy, afterward called the Conquerer, was about twenty, a dangerous conspiracy was formed against him by his cousin, Guy of Burgundy, and a number of his chief vassals, who intended to seize him at his hunting lodge at Valogues, put him to death, and raise Guy to the dukedom.

"The conspirators met at Bayeux, the day before their intended treachery, and, whilst dining there, called in to amuse them a half witted man, named Gillos, and the plot was, inadvertently, mentioned in his presence. The Duke when passing through the town, had shown the poor man some kindness, and no sooner did he understand the intended treachery, than he left the hall and set off for Valogues, where he arrived just before midnight, and, finding all gone to rest, began to batter the door with a stick shouting for the Duke. At first, William could not believe the story, but Gillor seemed so much in earnest, that he deemed it advisable to go and see what had given rise to the report, and, muffling himself in a cloak, ran downstairs, himself saddled his horse, and rode toward Bayeux. Before he had gone far, he heard the trampling of horses and clanking of weapons, and, concealing himself among the trees, saw that the poor fool's information was perfectly correct, for the whole band of traitors passed by exactly as they had been described. Upon this, he changed his course, and turned toward the coast in the direction of Falaise, his birth-place, and the town most devoted to his interests* * * * William safely arrived at Falaise, and, in memory of his escape, is said to have caused his path to be traced out by a raised bank of earth, part of which is still in existence."

Thomas a Becket, at the age of thirty-eight years, was appointed Lord Chancellor by the young king, Henry II., to whom he was not only an able and a safe adviser, but a genial companion; and often, "when business was done, they used to play together like two schoolfellows."

"It must have been a curious scene in the hall of Chancellor Becket, when, at the daily meal, earls and barons sat round his table, and knights and nobles crowded so thickly at the others that the benches were not sufficient, and the floor was daily strewn with hay or straw in winter, or in summer with green boughs, that those who sat on it might not soil their robes. Gold and silver dishes, and goblets and the richest wines, were provided, and the choicest, most costly viands were purchased at any price by his servants for these entertainments: they once gave a hundred shillings for a dish of eels. But the Chancellor seldom touched these delicacies, living on the plainest fare, as he sat in his place as the host, answering the pledges of his guests, amusing them with conversation, and providing minstrelsy and sports of all kinds for their recreation. Often the King would ride into the hall, in the midst of the gay crowd seated on the floor, throw himself off his horse, leap over the table, and join in the mirth.

"These rich feasts afforded afterward plentiful alms for the poor, who were never forgotten in the height of Becket's magnificence, and the widow and the oppressed never failed to find a protector in the Chancellor.

"His house was full of young squires and pages, the sons of the nobility, who placed them there as the best school of knighthood; and among them was the King's own son, Henry, who had been made his pupil.

"The King seems to have been apt to laugh at Becket for his strict life and over flowing charity. One very cold day, as they were riding, they met an old man in a thin ragged coat,

"'Poor old man!' said Henry, would it not be a charity to give him a good warm cloak?'

"'It would indeed,' said Becket; 'you had better keep the matter in mind.'

"'No, no, it is you that shall have the credit of this great act of charity,' said Henry, laughing. 'Ha! old man, should you not like this nice warm cloak?' and with those words he began to pull at the scarlat and gray mantle which the Chancellor wore. Becket struggled for it, and in this rough sport they were both nearly pulled off their horses, till the clasp gave way, and the King triumphantly tossed his prize to the astonished old man."

THE FLOATING CITY.

Venice, queen city of the Adriatic, has been immortalized in song, and its streets of water, alive with gliding gondolas, and gay with revelry, are familiar to all. But, though less known, not less worthy of note is the capital city of Siam, of which a traveller thus discourses in the Springfield *Union:*

"One of the most wonderful cities in the world is Bankok. Did you ever witness such a sight in your life? On either side of lar streets and alleys, extending as far as the eye can reach, are upward of 70,000 neat little houses, each house floating on a compact raft of bamboos, and the whole intermediate space of the river presents to our astonished gaze one dense mass of ships, junks and boats, of every conceivable shape, color and size. As we glide among these, we occasionally encounter a stray house broken loose from its moorings, and hurrying down the stream with the tide amid the uproar and shouts of inhabitants and all the spectators. We also notice that all the front row of houses are neatly painted shops, in which various tempting commodities are exposed for sale; behind these again, at equal distances, rise the lofty, elegant porcelain towers of the various temples. On our right-hand side, as far as we can see, are three stately pillars, erected to the memory of three defunct kings celebrated for some act of valor and justice, and a little beyond these, looming like a line-of-battle ship, among a lot of cockle-shells, rises the straggling and not very elegant palace of the king, where his Siamese majesty, with ever so many wives and children resides.

"Now, be careful how you step out of the boat into the balcony of the floating house, for it will recede to the force of your effort to mount, and if you are not aware of this, you will lose your balance and fall into the river. Now we are safely transhipped, for we cannot as yet say landed; but we now form an item, though a very small one, of the vast population of the city of Bankok.

"Every house has a canoe attached to it, and no nation detests walking so much as the Siamese; at the same time they are expert swimmers, and both men and women begin to acquire this very necessary art at a very early age. Without it man runs a momentary risk of being drowned, as, when a canoe upsets, none of the passers-by ever think it necessary to lend any aid, supposing them fully adequate to the task of saving their own lives. Canoes are being hourly upset, owing to the vast concourse of vessels and boats plying to and fro; and owing to this negligence or carelessness in rendering assistance, a Mr. Benham, an American missionary, lost his life some twelve years ago, having upset his canoe when it was just getting dusk, and no one deeming it necessary to stop and pick the poor man up."

MIRRORS IN THE HOUSE.—How many a parent has found in his child the glass for his own vices! Happy, indeed, if any one be so wise as to see the reflection before it is too late for both himself and child!

A laboring man who was extremely addicted to swearing was one day at work with a yoke of oxen near his house. The oxen not working to suit him, he began to whip them severely, at the same time utteting volleys of blasphemous oaths. The oxen, breaking loose from their harness, ran away; while the man, in a passion, pursued them, and coming up with them at the house, began to whip them again and to swear as horrible as before. His little boy, who was just old enough to talk, began to prattle his profane oaths after him. No sooner did the father hear this, than his feelings were powerfully wrought upon. He paused for a moment, dropped his whip, and sat down and wept bitterly. A flood of keen reflections at once rushed upon his conscience, which produced such an effect that he found peace where forgiveness can only be had—at the footstool of Mercy.

HE who says what he likes, often hears what he does not like.

A NOTABLE DINNER PARTY.

Blackwood's Magazine gives an account of a dinner party forty years ago, which was remarkable for the accidental conjunction of three men who in after years rose to high places in the English government. Of the fourth guest, we can only conjecture that he is the writer of the article, and that propriety keeps him silent concerning his own achievments:

"When Mr. Disraeli launched his first tale, and found it to be a great success, Lord Lytton, then Mr. Edward Lytton Bulwer, had achieved the proud place as a novelist which he has ever since retained. The aspirant for literary distinction had long admired at a distance the renown of his senior; and, encouraged by the reception which his own maiden effort had been received, he did what young authors under similar circumstances are apt to do—he sent to Mr. Bulwer a copy of *Vivian Grey*, writing, at the same time, an apologetic note, and giving reason for the liberty he had taken. The letter, with its accompanying gift, were at once acknowledged, and Mr. Disraeli was requested to name a day for dining with their recipient. It happened that Mr. Disraeli had arranged for quitting England on the day but one after receiving this invitation. He wrote to say so, and the morrow was fixed for the symbosium. Four gentlemen sat down at Mr. Bulwer's table on that occasion—one being, of course the host; another, Mr. Disraeli; the third, a man shy but evidently intelligent—for, though he said comparatively little, his remarks, as often as he hazarded them, were keenly to the purpose; the fourth, a private friend of the host, need not be specified.

"It was an evening not to be forgotten, because then, as now, both Lord Lytton and Mr. Disraeli shone in conversation. The party broke up about midnight, and the host and his friend were left alone together. After discussing Disraeli, the question was put: 'Who is your silent guest?' 'He is one of the ablest men I know,' was the reply. 'He was my contemporary at college. He is now a barrister, and, mark my words, he will attain the highest honors of his profession. His name is Cockburn.' The climax to this little bit of domestic history or gossip is very remarkable. The two brilliant novelists and the lawyer, who dined together some forty or more years ago, comparatively obscure men, have all risen to positions of eminence in the state. Mr. Cockburn is Lord Chief Justice of England, Mr. Bulwer, after serving as Secretary of State for the Colonies, has become a peer of the realm, and Mr. Disraeli, on more than one precious occasion Chancellor of the Exchequer and leader of the House of Commons, is now First Lord of the Treasury."

THE MYSTERY OF EDITING.

The world at large does not understand the mysteries of a newspaper; and as in a watch the hands, that are seen are but the passive instruments of the springs, which are never seen, so in a newspaper the most worthy causes of its prosperity are often [illegible] the enterprise, the vigilance, and the watchful fidelity of the publisher? Who pauses to think how much of the pleasure of reading is derived from the skill and care of the printer? We feel the blemishes of printing if they exist, but seldom observe the excellences.

We eat a hearty dinner, but do not think of the farmer that raises the material thereof, or the cook that prepares them with infinite pains and skill. But a cook of vegetables, meat, pastry, and infinite bon-bons has a paradisaical office in comparison with an editor. Before him pass all the exchange newspapers. He is to know all their contents, to mark for other eyes the matter that requires attention. His scissors are to be alert, and clip with incessant industry all the little items that together form so large an interest in the news department. He passes in review, each week every, State in the Union, through the newspaper lens. He looks acros the ocean and sees strange lands, and, following the sun, he searches all around the world for material. It will require but one second for the reader to take in what two hours' search produced. By him are read the manuscripts that swarm the office like flies in July. It is his frown that dooms them. It is his hand that condenses a whole page into a line. It is his discreet sternness that restricts sentimental obituaries; and gives poets a twig on which to sit and sing their first lays.

And the power behind the throne in newspapers, as in higher places, is sometimes as important as the throne itself. Correspondents, occasional or regular, stand in awe at the silent power which has the last glance at an article, and may send it forth in glory or humility. And, in short, as the health of the body depends upon a good digestion, so the health of a newspaper depends upon that vigorous digestion which goes on by means of the editor.

Ought they not to be honored? And since little fame attends them, they should at least have their creature comforts multiplied.—[*H. W. Beecher.*

ALL A SETTING.

Old farmer Gruff was one morning a tugging away with all his might and main at a barrel of apples, which he was endeavoring to get up the cellar stairs, and calling to the top of his voice for one of his boys to lend a helping hand, but in vain. When he had, after an infinite amount of sweating, accomplished the task, and just when they were not needed, of course they made their appearance:

"Where have you been and what have you been about, I'd like to know; couldn't you hear me call?" inquired the farmer, in an angry tone, addressing the eldest.

"Out in the shop sittin' the saw," replied the youth.

"And you, Dick?"

"Out in the barn sittin' the hen."

"And you sir?"

"Up in Granny's room sittin' the clock."

"And you, young man?"

"Up in the garret. sittin' the trap."

"And now, Master Fred, where have you been sittin?" asked the old farmer of his youngest progeny, the asperity of his temper being somewhat softened by this amusing catalogue of answers. "Come, let's hear!"

"On the doorstep, sittin' still," replied young hopeful, seriously.

"A remarkable set, I must confess," added the amused sire, dispersing the grinning group with a wave of his hand.

MANY kings make their subjects beggars, but Christ makes his subjects kings.

THE FATE OF THE APOSTLES.

All the apostles were assaulted by the enemies of their Master. They were called to seal their doctrines with their blood, and nobly did they bear the trial. Schumacher says:

"St. Matthew suffered martyrdom by being slain with a sword at a distant city of Ethiopia.

"St. Mark expired at Alexandria, after being cruelly dragged through the streets of that city.

"St. Luke was hanged upon an olive tree in the classic land of Greece.

"St. John was put in a chaldron of boiling oil, but escaped death in a miraculous manner, and was afterwards banished to Patmos.

"St. Peter was crucified at Rome, with his head downward.

"St. James the Greater was beheaded at Jerusalem.

"St. James the Less was thrown from a lofty pinnacle of the temple, and then beaten to death with a fuller's club.

"St. Bartholomew was flayed alive.

"St. Andrew was bound to a cross, whence he preached to his persecutors until he died.

"St. Thomas was run through the body with a lance at Curomandel, in the East Indies.

"St. Jude was shot to death with arrows.

"St Matthias was first stoned ahd then beheaded.

"St. Barnabas of the Gentiles was stoned to death by the Jews at Salonica.

"St. Paul, after various tortures and persecutions, was at length beheaded at Rome, by the Emperor Nero."

Such was the fate of the apostles, according to traditional statements; and though we cannot authenticate them all, we, at least, know that the hatred of the world to these men and their teachings was sufficient to render the accounts not very improbable.

A CRITIC OUTWITTED.—Hiram Powers, the famous sculptor, will visit his native country the coming summer, it is stated, and spend some months with his relatives in Cincinnati. He is a native of that city, and lived there for many years, having first shown his genius by making some excellent wax figures for Dorfeuil's Museum, a well known place of amusement in the West at that time. Among other figures, he made one of Alexander Drake, a popular comedian in that section thirty years ago. Some of Powers' friends were so much pleased with his work that they invited the Queen City journalists to look at it, among them one notorious for his hypercriticism, and believed to be something of a pretender withal. The particular critic came in the evening, when the museum was dimly lighted, and took his position before the glass case. After gazing at the figure very intently for five minutes, he said to Powers, who was at his elbow: "There are some good points about this, Hiram; but it has some extraordinary defects. The nose is too long entirely, and the mouth has a queer twist. One arm is longer than the other, and your scale is not true. It would be utterly impossible. I don't see Hiram how you could have made such a blunder." Powers laughed, and inquired of the figure: "What do you think of it, Drake?" The figure immediately stepped out of the case, and bursting into a loud laugh, said: "I think the position pretty natural, myself." The critic did not hear the last of the jest to his dying day, and never afterwards spoke to the facetious sculptor.

WORRIED TO DEATH.—This is a very common expression with a metaphorical meaning; but many a time, alas! it is literally true, especially so with the oversensitive—the too high-strung. But it is often an unnecessary result, arising from idleness, giving time to brood over trifles, or from the wicked and weak minded hermit of getting into a worry about trifling things. I once knew a lady to cry because it rained before she could have some work finished around her splendid city mansion. All of us should accustom ourselves to take things by their smooth handle, remembering that it has been wisely said: "The chief secret of comfort lies in not suffering trifles to vex one, and in prudently cultivating an overgrowth of small pleasures, since very great ones are let on long leases.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

"WHEN the day begins to go up to heaven at night," says one, "it does not spread a pair of wings and fly alott like a bird, but it just climbs softly up a ladder. It sets its red sandal on the shrub you have watered, and then it steps to the tree we sit under, and thence to the ridge of the roof, to the chimney, and from the chimney to the tall elm, from the tall elm to the church spire, and then to the cloud, and then to the threshold of heaven; and thus from round to crimson round you can see it go as though it walked upon red roses. And so with the light which streams through a purified and consecrated knowledge. The rays rise upward as they lead onward, and the more of truth we find the purer will seem the splendors of that throne whence flow all the unshadowed glories of eternal day."

THE RAINING TREE.—The island of Fierro is one of the largest in the Canary group, and it has received its name on account of its iron-bound soil, through which no river or stream flows. It has also but very few wells, and these not very good. But the great Preserver and Sustainer of all, remedies this inconvenience in a way so extraordinary that man will be forced to acknowledge that he gives in this an undeniable demonstration of his wonderful goodness. In the midst of the island there grows a tree, the leaves of which are long and narrow, and continue in constant verdure winter and summer, and the branches are covered with a cloud which is never dispelled, but, resolving itself into a moisture, causes to fall from its leaves a very clear water in such abundance that cisterns placed at its foot to receive it are never empty.

CHLORINE GAS is now used in toughening and refining gold, by being passed through the melted metal, which is covered with a layer of borax. After a few hours all the silver present is converted into chloride of silver which floats on the surface and may be poured off still liquid when the gold has become solid. The borax prevents the loss of silver by absorption of volatilization. The gold attains, by this process, a fineness of 993 parts in 1.000; the loss is about the same as in the usual methods.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 6 months 15 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion.

A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	15.00
Three squares	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

WE may be wiser in our generation than those of olden times regarding the manner of punishing offences and misdemeanors; but our ancestors had some very correct notions, and believed those who willfully trifled with the public health should be dealt with severely. In 1311 a London baker was arrested for selling putrid bread; and a man and woman suffered the punishment of the pillory for selling bread made of bad materials and deficient in weight. Some years later a certain dealer was sentenced to be put upon the pillory, and two putrid beef carcasses to be burned under him for exposing the said carcasses for sale. Similar instances are numerous among the old records of London. In the time of Henry V. the adulteration of wines and the sale of false wines were punished by the pillory.

THE BIBLE.—It is the book of Laws, to show the right and wrong. It is the book of Wisdom, and makes the foolish wise. It is the book of Truth, which detects all human errors. It is the book of Life, which shows how to avoid everlasting death. It contains the most authentic and entertaining History ever published. It is a perfect book of Divinity. It is a book of Biography. It is a book of Travels. It is a book of voyages. It is the best convenant ever made, the best ever written. It is the young man's best companion. It is the schoolboy's best instructor. It is the learned man's masterpiece. It is the ignorant man's dictionary. It promises an eternal reward to the faithful and believing.

THE champion eater of the United States is named Josiah Plumb. A few days ago he entered a restaurant in Hudson, N. Y., and offered to eat all that any one would pay for. The challenge having been accepted, he disposed of the following articles: Ten pieces of apple pie, six corn cakes, a quarter of a pound of crackers, six cups of peanuts, thirty pickled clams, four lemons, an ounce of candy, and two bowls of clam soup. He then drank six tumblers of water, and offered to eat a hundred raw oysters. Some doubted his ability to accomplish the feat, but no one was willing to pay for the oysters, and so he went off grumbling that he wasn't half full.

A SEVERE HIT.—A cotemporary relates that a lady who advocated dancing, said to an aged minister of another denomination: "Well, Mr. N., with all your objections to dancing, you will be obliged to admit that it is not half so bad as to be in another room, at an evening party, drinking or playing cards, or perhaps slandering one's neighbors." Mr. N. replied: "I candidly confess, as you say, that it is not half as bad as either of these, and if the members of *your church* are obliged to drink, gamble, slander their neighbors or dance, I say, by all means, dance—or, which is better, stay at home. As for ours, we are not obliged to do either."

THE French expedition to the North Pole, which has been so long talked of, is at length collected by M. Gustave Lambert. This gentleman is now at Cherbourg, France superintending the equipment of his vessel significantly christened La Foi, and will sail early in the spring upon his adventurous voyage.

GOD regulates the movements of conscience, and God allows of no apology for sin. He can forgive it, he can forget it; he can blot it out as a cloud and a thick cloud; he can bury it in the depths of the sea; he can carry it away so that no more mention shall be made of it; but he never, no, never, can excuse it.

AMONG the gifts to a new married pair at a town in New Jersey, was a broom sent to the lady, accompanied with the following sentiment:

"This trifling gift accept from me,
Its use I would commend,
In sunshine use the brushy part,
In storms the other end."

IT was a touching answer of a Christain sailor, when asked why he remained so calm in a fearful storm, when the sea seemed ready to devour the ship. He was not sure that he could swim; but he said, "Though I sink, I shall but drop into my Father's hand, for He holds all these waters there."

TRUE repentance consists in the heart being broken *for* sin, and broken *from* sin. Some often repent, yet never reform; they resemble a man traveling a dangerous path who frequently starts and stops, but never turns back.

AN imaginative Irishman gave utterance to this lamentation: "I returned to the halls of my fathers by night, and found them in ruins! I cried out aloud, 'My fathers, where are they?' And echo responded, 'Is that you, Patrick McCarthy?'"

A LADY asked her little girl, on returning from church, if she remembered the text. "Oh, yes!" said she; "it was this: 'The ladies' sewing society will meet at Mrs

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JAN. 8, 1869.

WHAT WE SHOULD REQUIRE IN OUR UNITED STATES SENATOR.

Ability and integrity are essential qualities but by no means the only ones to be required. Radical, unwavering and undoubted Republicanism should be demanded; and in this the man's antecedents should not be forgotten, his Republicanism should be original and thoroughgoing. We want a man also who is free from the contamination of any monopoly or ring whatever. No agents, attornies, or in any way representatives of these pests of the country should be for a moment thought of. When all these requisitions have been answered last but not least, we want a man who understands and will protect Pennsylvania interests. Let our people not forget the pledge and betrayal of her interests by George M. Dallas. Here again we want a man who has never been contaminated by any connection with the pernicious, British, free-trade, Democratic party. We have been bought and sold too often by men of this class to run any risks at this critical period. Pennsylvania wants a man to represent her in the United States Senate, who is and always has been right on the question of protection to her manufactures of every kind. Let no one, whatever else be his qualifications, be elected, who cannot stand this last test. Let it be the final touchstone, and let every one whose record gives the least shadow of doubt on this score, be unceremoniously condemned as unfit and untrustworthy. We want an able, brave, honest, thorough going Republican, untrammeled by connection as attorney, agent or officer of any corporation, ring or monopoly and one who will stand up to the last for protection to American labor and industry. Such is the man we ask our Legislature just assembled to find and send to the United States Senate to truly represent Pennsylvania and her interests.

NEEDED REFORMS.

There is no end to schemes for swindling and robbing the Government. Whiskey rings, Railroad rings, Post Office rings and rings organized for promiscuous robbery, wherever opportunity for peculation offers, swarm in the national capital. Gigantic schemes for gambling, fraud and speculation of every kind are daily concocted in the money centres of the country and the business and industry of the nation are paralyzed by their baneful influences. There is no greater danger threatens our country to-day than the hordes of greedy, lazy, dishonest and corrupt men of every name and party, who hope to not only live but grow rich by government robbery. The corrupt administration of Andy Johnson seems to have produced such a horde of greedy cormorants that every branch of our civil service is crowded with them and the national Treasury is made to bleed at every pore from the Secretary of the Treasury down to the lowest menial in the service. It may be a Herculean labor to cleanse these worse than Augean stables, but it is the labor that the people ask of Congress. The work must be done. The body politic is so beset by these leeches that its very lifeblood is almost drained and none but the most radical measures can save it from destruction. Let there be no half way measures. Let there be a clean sweep made of the vultures in every department as fast as it is in the power of Congress to do it. The Post Office ~~department and the franking privilege~~ are already accessible and afford Congress an opportunity to show at once that it has the courage, honesty and will to do what the people ask. Let the thousand and one railroad schemes asking government aid in bonds and lands be unceremoniously kicked out of the national Legislature and the lobby, that den of thieves, be purged of its crowd of corrupt schemers for public plunder. Bribery, robbery and corruption have invaded our legislative halls and debased our judiciary; the halls of justice are polluted by their presence, and the judicial ermine is dragged in their filthy slums. The people cry aloud for help and the men who disregard their cry, will be forced to hearken to their curses. Let every man in official position be closely watched and his every act submitted to a careful scrutiny, and let every one on whom even a suspicion rests of being in league with the common enemy, be promptly marked and speedily consigned to the disgrace and oblivion which he deserves. Reform, radical, sweeping reform let us have at once. Compromise in any form is only accepting slow torture instead of instant death.

ABOLITION OF THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Grant has spoken nobly and frankly on the subject of retrenchment. A Republican Congress began the work last winter, let it vigorously prosecute the task the present session. There is no legalized extravagance so unwarrantable as the Franking privilege. No law on our statute books, is so openly and constantly violated both in letter and spirit, and with the consent of the very men, and not seldom by themselves, whose business and duty it is to make laws and see that they are enforced. The humiliating fact must be admitted that not only now but for a long time past a very large proportion of the men sent to Congress, of both parties, have been so notoriously lacking in common honesty and consistency that they have constantly and persistently, themselves, openly violated and defied the plainest laws upon our statute books. No expression can be too severe to express the gross abuse of this privilege of franking and the people from every corner of the land, in thunder tones demand its repeal. Let not our Congressmen disregard their plainly and loudly expressed wishes. The manner in which this question is disposed of will be taken as a test of the temper of Congress on retrenchment. Let the people watch and mark every man who fails to come up to the work. The man who votes against its repeal may safely be set down as untrustworthy, and ought at the very earliest moment, be notified that the public will dispense with his services. We are in favor of handling these questions, as well as the men who are unsound on them, without gloves. We must retrench in order to pay our debts and unless we can get honest men into office we cannot retrench. The tide of corruption must be stopped or our nationality and our liberty will perish together. Let us have the franking privilege promptly abolished and we will save money in many ways. The time of Congress will cease to be taken up with buncombe speeches, when the demagogue who makes them is required to foot his own bill of postage. The expense of publicly printing will, in the same way, be largely reduced. The cost of transporting thousands of tons of nonsensical speeches, that nobody reads, will be saved to the Post Office department, and the millions of political papers and pamphlets, printed in our large cities and scattered broadcast over the land at the public expense, under some Hon. member's frank, will have to either pay postage and contribute to the support of the department or remain unprinted and unread. The country will lose nothing but gain a great deal by the change. Let us have it promptly.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The State Legislature met on Tuesday and the vultures from every section have been flocking to Harrisburg, carpet bag in hand. The Speakership of the House and the State Treasurer seem to be settled and the all absorbing question is the United States Senatorship; General Moorehead of Pittsburgh still seems to have the best prospect, though there is as yet no possibility of determining on whom the choice will fall. The third Tuesday of January is fixed for the election and until that time it will be the chief subject of interest. The Governors message shows the State finances to be in a prosperous condition a very considerable reduction of the State debt having been made during the past year, without deriving any revenue whatever from taxes on real estate.

Some scribbler for the *Gazette* has made a very important discovery. We published an article from the Baltimore American in favor of a reduction of duties on raw material as a means of relieving many of our now almost stagnating manufactures. The fellow jumped at the conclusion, like a frog at a bit of red flannel, that it was a free trade article. If he had ever learned the first principles of political economy or had the merest school boy acquaintance with the Tariff question he would have known that the advocates of protection to our infant manufactures have never asked, but always opposed, duties on raw material. Duties on raw material and such of the necessaries of life as we do not produce ourselves have always been advocated by British free traders and their Democratic Copperhead allies, just as they are now.

As we go to press a telegram from Judge King, at Harrisburg, says the nomination of Hon John Scott of Huntingdon for United States Senator is conceded. Mr. Scott is a good man in many ways, but there are to our mind grave objections to him. We want no entangling alliances with monopolies and he is one of the leading attornies of the Penna. Central Railroad. We want a thorough-going protectionist and he has been a lifelong Democrat and as such a free-trader; his connection with the Republican party being brought about by the rebellion. These are most serious objections, and we hope they will be carefully considered before the day arrives for the election. We feel it our duty to urge these objections against Mr. Scott, notwithstanding our high personal esteem for him.

Death of a Monopoly—The exclusive privileges of the Camden and Amboy Railroad in the State of New Jersey expired on Friday last, January 1st. As the result of this termination of an exclusive right, the Delaware and Raritan road recently closed by the Courts as being in violation of the Camden and Amboy charter, will be re-opened, and travelers to New York by this route can once more enjoy the delightful ride from Port Monmouth up the bay to the city. New Jersey at last may hope to escape the tyrranny of a railroad monopoly.

Public sentiment seems to be growing rapidly in favor of placing the telegraphs of the country under government control the same as the Postal department. The Railroad question will soon go the same way. Railroads and Telegraph companies must cease to impose upon the travelling and business public if they wish to retain their franchises. The complaints against them are deep seated and chronic and reform alone can avert the most dire consequences.

Served Him Right.—The case of Col. Alexander, a former Internal Revenue Collector in the city of Reading, recently convicted of malfeasance in office, was brought before the court a few days ago on a motion for a new trial. The court refused to grant the petition declaring that there was no doubt of the prisoners guilt and sentencing him to twelve months imprisonment.

Rochefort, editor of the *Lanterne* though driven from France by Louis Napoleon on account of the liberal opinions advanced in his paper, has been nominated by the Parisians to represent them in the *corps legislatif*. This is the boldest act of defiance that the liberal party of France has yet committed.

The Philadelphia *Morning Post* appeared on New Year's morning greatly enlarged and improved. It is now a neat two cent paper of twenty eight columns. The *Post* is a lively, outspoken, independent, radical Republican paper and deserves the success that has thus far crowned its efforts. Long may it live and flourish.

The Hill murder trial in Philadelphia closed on Saturday last. The Jury having been out but thirty-five minutes returned a verdict finding Twitchell guilty of murder in the first degree.

Proclamation of Amnesty.

The President has issued the following proclamation:

"Whereas, The President of the United States has heretofore set forth several proclamations, offered amnesty and pardon to persons who had been or were concerned in the late rebellion against the lawful authority of the government of the United States, which proclamations were severally issued on the 8th day of December, 1863, on the 26th day of March, 1864, on the 29th day of May, 1865, on the 7th day of September, 1867, and on the 4th day of July in the present year; and,

"Whereas, The authority of the federal government having been re established in all the states and territories within the jurisdiction of the United States, it is believed that such prudential reservations and exceptions as, at the dates of said several proclamations were deemed necessary and proper, may now be wisely and justly relinquished, and that an universal amnesty and pardon for participation in said rebellion, extended to all who have borne any part therein, will tend to secure permanent peace, order and prosperity throughout the land, and to renew and fully restore confidence and fraternal feeling among the whole people, and their respect for, and attachment to the national government, designed by its patriotic founders for the general good:

"Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by the Constitution, and in the name of the sovereign people of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare, unconditionally and without reservation, to all and to every person who directly or indirectly participated in the late insurrection or rebellion, a full pardon and amnesty for the offence of treason against the United States, or of adhering to their enemies during the late civil war, with restoration of all rights, privileges and immunities, under the Constitution and the laws which have been made in pursuance thereof.

"In testimony whereof I have signed these presents with my hand and have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

"Done at the City of Washington, the twenty-fifth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty eight, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-third.

"Andrew Johnson.

"By the President:

"F. W. Seward, Acting Secretary of State."

The famous salt mine of Wieliczka, ten miles from Cracow, which brings a net revenue to the Austrian Government of upward of 6,000,000 florins (£600,000), is threatened with total destruction by a stream of water which lately made its appearance while the workmen were digging in one of the lower shafts in search of potash. The mine contains a subterranean population of about a thousand inhabitants, who are thus in imminent danger of losing their only source of living. All the means hitherto adopted of preventing the water from inundating the mine have been unsuccessful; it flows at the rate of 120 cubic feet a minute, and has already almost filled the lower passages, rapidly dissolving the salt with which it comes in contact. A Government engineer has arrived from Vienna, and a channel is being built under his direction for confining the water and leading it out of the mine, but it is feared that the salt columns which support the transverse shafts will be undermined before the work can be completed. These passages are so numerous that it is said their total length is equal to the distance from Cracow to Vienna and back, and contain extensive stables and provision magazines, decorated with statues of salt, which on festive occasions are illuminated. The mine is said to have been discovered by a shepherd named Wielicz in 1259. It came into the possession of Austria in 1772, at the first partition of Poland.

A Nice Speculation.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* charges that when Forts C. F. Smith and Reno, in Montana Territory, were abandoned, last year, the United States property there sold at auction was sacrificed for the merest pittance, in consequence of the Quartermaster's Department being in collusion with bidders. All the public property at Fort Smith, estimated to be worth nearly $200,000, was knocked down to a single bidder for $4,500. This property consisted of several buildings, one steam saw mill, one water-mill, saw and grist; a large lot of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, quartermaster's stores, stoves, &c. The steam mill sold for fifty dollars and other articles in proportion. The property at Fort Reno was sacrificed, it is alleged, in the same manner, and the lucky purchaser, notwithstanding the hostility of the Indians took off his bargains and realized to the tune of $100,000.

Hoofland's German Bitters. We intended to have called attention to Hoofland's German Bitters advertised in our columns. This Bitters, as perhaps every body is aware, is as much a staple article with the drug stores as flour is with the grist mills, and call for it where you will, you cannot go amiss. There is no better medicine before the public, it contains no alcoholic ingredient, and commends itself to temperance people, who seek to *avoid whatever intoxicates or leads to intemperance.* Most people resort to tonics in the spring of the year, *Hoofland's stands at the head of them all, and is potent at any time of the year.* Those who would come out in the spring with *a cleansed and invigorated system*, should begin its use now. The above is the unsolicited statement of the Editor of the "*Patriot,*" *Waukegan, Illinois.*

Hoofland's German Tonic, combines all the ingredients of the Bitters, with *pure* Santa Cruz Rum, orange, anise, &c. It makes a delightfully pleasant preparation, and is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in cases where some Alcoholic Stimulus is necessary. Principal Office, 631 Arch Street Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all Druggists.

Three children in New Brunswick got astray. One, a girl, was about six years of age, the others four and three. It was a wild region, and in wild weather, and at the edge of night. From signs it seems that the six year old girl soon felt sure that there was no hope of their being found that night, and so took measures at once for the safe keeping of her little ones. Putting them in the most sheltered nook she could find, she then stripped away most of her own garments to put on them, and then set out to gather dry sea weed and brush to cover them up in and defend them. A large quantity of this had been gathered and piled about the babes into a sort of nest, and there they lay when the people found them, still alive; but the six year old matron and ~~martyr has cast up the above detail~~ of the cold, beside the last pile of brush she had been able to gather, but was not able to bring.

An Incident at Army Headquarters.—A few days ago a lady appeared at army headquarters and asked General Grant if he could not give her an office, enforcing her application with the plea that she had two sons killed in the late war, and that she was in need. General Grant heard her statement, and then requested General Dent to further examine into the case, and if he found it one deserving of aid, to use his (Grant's) name as an endorsement for position in one of the Departments. General Dent questioned the lady, and finally asked her under what General her sons were fighting when they were killed. The lady hesitated and finally stammered out: "To tell the truth, sir, one was killed under Ewell and the other under Mosby." It is needless to say that the interview ended at once, and that the lady did not get General Grant's endorsement.

The semi-official Paris papers have been instructed to mention Queen Isabella's name as little as possible. The Court and public functionaries take no notice of her whatever. Isabella, however, seems to care very little for the frigid manner in which the French Court treats her in her adversity. She sleeps sixteen hours out of the twenty four, and passes the remaining eight in eating a great deal more than is good for her, chatting with her maids and children, and driving out for an hour or two. She has not yet seen much of Paris, and has not visited any of the art galleries. The climate does not suit her, and she dislikes the fare, too; but, for some reason or other, she prefers remaining in Paris to taking up her abode in Rome, where a large palace has been placed at her disposal by the Pontifical authorities.

Echo City, at the mouth of Weber Canon, fifty miles northeast of Salt Lake City, will be the next terminus of the Union Pacific railroad. One thousand men are at work on the deep cuts. Five hundred work at night and are relieved by five hundred during the day. The contractors say they will continue to work unless the snow gets more than fifteen feet deep. Eight large range stoves do the cooking for the workmen, and the amount of provisions consumed per day is as follows: Seven barrels of flour, twenty-five bushels of potatoes, one barrel of ground coffee, one barrel of sugar, three beeves, one half chest of tea, six kegs of butter, twenty-four gallons molasses, one and a half bushel beans, one barrel pork, three kegs white fish, 300 pounds codfish four cases canned fruit.

A Law Case of general interest, in which the Commonwealth is plaintiff and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and Pennsylvania Canal Company are defendants, was argued at Harrisburg last Monday before Judge Pearson of the Dauphin County Court. The Companies are indicted for failure to comply with the notice of Col. James Worrall, the Fish Commissioner, to alter their dams in accordance with the provisions of a recent law so as to allow the passage of fish up the Susquehanna and tributary streams. The case was argued by Robert L. Muench and John W. Simonton, Esqs for the Commonwealth, and L. W. Hall and Francis Jordan, for the defendants. Judge Pearson's decision will not be announced until sometime in January next.

Lace cotton is now attracting the attention of the Southern agriculturists. It is already raised in Texas, and will probably be introduced in other parts of the South. It is reported to be superior to any other variety for poor soil or uplands, exhibiting a strong and healthy growth, and yielding largely. Its strength is equal to a strain of seven and a half pounds to each thread, while a similar thread of the best American cotton will support a weight of only five pounds. It is said to resemble Egyptian cotton, which in England is worth one-fourth more than American.

Don Piat avers that Washington, next to New York, is the most immoral and worst governed city on the Continent, and growing worse every night. There is nothing like a witness who knows, and willing to tell.

Remarkable Jumping by a Train of Cars.

One of the most fortunate escapes from a serious railroad accident occurred on the Erie Railway on the 18th instant. The day express for Buffalo, when approaching Middletown, and traveling at the rate of twenty miles an hour, was thrown from the track by a misplaced switch. Dashing along over the sleepers for a distance of two hundred feet, the engine finally struck an iron frog, and was violently placed once more on the rails of a side track, having in this distance crossed two sets of intervening rails. The tender and all the cars, five in number, followed the engine, and when the terrified passengers came rushing out the train was all prepared to run back to a switch and be transferred to the main line. No injury was suffered by person or property, and but ten minutes time was lost.

Gen. Prim, by his delay in summoning the Spanish Cortes, has given rise to the suspicion that he intends to make himself Dictator. To refute this charge, Prim has recently written a letter, in which he says: "I have no thought of being the master, emperor or dictator of my country. If I had any such wretched designs, I could not do better than follow the advice of those who think themselves more liberal than I, and I should then urge Spain to become a republic. In that case she would certainly offer me supreme power in one form or another."

Destitution in New York.—It is estimated that no less than two hundred thousand persons are now residing in New York city who have no work, no real homes, and no means which insure them a livelihood. Some of them beg or steal outright; but a large number eke out a miserable existence by running into debt for lodging and board, or by borrowing from week to week of whomsoever will lend them, or by quartering themselves on reluctant relatives or friends. The result is reported to be an aggregate of want, squalor, misery and degradation fearful to contemplate.

While Pennsylvania ranks third among the States in the number and tonnage of her vessels afloat, her 400,000 tones are more widely distributed than those of any other. She is the only State represented upon the three divisions of the Atlantic coast, the Northern lakes and Western rivers. New York is only represented upon the coast and the lakes, and Massachusetts upon the seaboard alone. The enterprise and influence of the Keystone State extend in every direction.

The whiskey ring is again at Washington trying to force up the tax on whiskey for speculative purposes. It seems to have been cheaper to evade the high taxes than to pay the present low rates. The low rate of tax it seems don't pay the expense of evasion, therefore the scoundrels want it increased.

A Pacific Railway official recently stated at St. Louis that the Pacific Railroad would be opened to San Francisco June 4; that rails were now being laid at the rate of seven miles per day; that forty-five sleeping cars and eighteen dining room cars had already been ordered for the accommodation of the grand opening excursion party.

The production of coal in Great Britian in 1867 amounted to 104,500,380 tons, valued at about $130,000,000. The value of all minerals, as ore, salt, &c., during the year, was nearly $220,000,000. The iron product was valued at about $60,000,000. In 1857, the amount of coal mined was only about 65,000,000 tons. It is estimated that the yield of coal in the United States in 1867 was about 25,000,000 tons.

William Curtis, for many years the Secretary of the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. of Pennsylvania, died suddenly on Sunday last in Philadelphia.

Intelligence has been received at Washington of the perpetration of various heavy frauds in some of the principal post-offices throughout the country.

The Cretan insurgents, it is reported, have submitted to the Turkish authorities, and a provisional government has been established over the island.

According to the latest news war is deemed inevitable between Greece and Turkey.

Miscellaneous.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The next term of this Institution will commence on Monday, the 15th of February, 1869, and continue 24 weeks. Students to report at the College on the Thursday preceding the first day of the Term.

Careful instruction, by Lecture, Examination and Practice, will be given in Agriculture in all its branches, and in the Mechanic Arts and Industrial Pursuits. The liberal Arts Sciences and Literature usually studied in the Colleges will also be included. The object being to make sound general scholars, while imparting the Practice, and a knowledge of the Principles upon which the Practice depends, of the particular employments in view.

The studies and exercises of each Student shall be specially directed, as the parent may determine,—1. To Practical and Scientific Agriculture and Horticulture; 2. To Civil Engineering, Architecture and Mining; 3. To the principles of the Mechanic Arts and of Machinery; or 4. To the principles and practices of Commerce and Manufactures: The whole to be accompanied by the study of History and Government, Mental and Moral Philosophy, the exact and Natural Sciences and the other branches of a higher education, and also by such of the Ancient or Modern Languages as may be selected; and, on the part of all the students, by practice on the Farm, in the Garden, Laboratory and Field.

At the proper time, a detailed account of the course of study and other particulars will be published. Till then, a general outline may be found in *The Pennsylvania School Journal* for January, 1869, page 195.

By the liberality of the National Government and the State Legislature, the Trustees have been enabled to dispense with the charge for Tuition—heretofore $60 a year; and to fix the price of Boarding, &c., at the lowest rate that will meet expenses, viz; $100 for the Spring Term of 24 weeks, and $70 for the Fall Term of 16 weeks;—in all $170 a year for everything, except Text-books, Light, and a small charge for the use of room furniture, when the student does not provide his own, which he has the option to do.

The Buildings will comfortably accommodate, and the Farm of 400 Acres pleasantly and usefully employ, *Four Hundred Students.* Of these, each county and the city of Philadelphia will be entitled to one without regard to population; and the remainder will be divided amongst the counties and the city in proportion; all free of charge for Tuition.

To entitle to admission, the Applicant must be the son of an inhabitant of the State, not less than sixteen years of age, of good moral character and health, and well versed in Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, and the History of the United States.

First applicants from the respective counties, coming up to the above requirements, will have the preference for admission; but it is not desirable that more than 100 be admitted in 1869 and the same number annually thereafter, in order that the College may fill only as the Students shall advance in their classes.

The undersigned is authorized to pledge the Board of Trustees and a full Faculty of Instruction, to which he would add his own promise, that every effort shall be made to render the Institution a benefit to the youth who may report to its halls, a much needed aid to the various Industrial Pursuits, and an honor to the State. For further information, address THO. H. BURROWS,
President Agricultural College,
Agricultural College Post Office, Centre County, Penna. 8jan:21:69.

AGENTS WANTED.—$75 TO $200 PER MONTH!!! or a commission from which twice that amount can be made by selling the Latest Improved COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. Price $18.00. For Circular and Terms address C. BOWERS & CO.
18dec 329 South Third Street, Phil'a.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted by the Register of Bedford co., on the estate of Geo. Deal, late of Colerain tp., dec'd. Those having claims on said estate are notified to present them for settlement, and those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.
20no GEO. W. WILLIAMS, Ex'r.

New Advertisements.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW.
EDINBURGH REVIEW.
WESTMINISTER REVIEW.
NORTH BRITISH REVIEW.
AND
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE

The reprints of the leading Quarterlies and Blackwood are now indispensable to all who desire to keep themselves fully informed with regard to the great subjects of the day, as viewed by the best scholars and soundest thinkers in great Britain. The contributors to the pages of these Reviews are men who stand at the head of the list of English writers on Science, Religion, Art, and General Literature, and whatever is worthy of discussion finds attention in the pages of these Reviews and Blackwood. The variety is so great that no subscriber can fail to be satisfied.

These periodicals are printed with thorough fidelity to the English copy, and are offered at prices which place them within the reach of all.

TERMS FOR 1869.

	per annum
For any one of the Reviews	$4.00
For any two of the Reviews	7.00 "
For any three of the Reviews	10.00 "
For all four of the Reviews	12.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4.00 "
For Blackwood and any one Review	7.00 "
For Blackwood and two of the Reviews	10.00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15.00 "

CLUBS.

A discount of *twenty per cent.* will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $12.80.

POSTAGE.

Subscribers should prepay by the quarter, at the office of delivery. The Postage to any part of the United States is *Two Cents* a number. This rate only applies to current subscriptions. For back numbers the the postage is double.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

New subscribers to any two of the above period icals for 1869 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any one of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1868. New subscribers to all five of the Periodicals for 1868, will receive, gratis, Blackwood, any *two* of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1868.

Subscribers may, by applying early, obtain back sets of the Reviews from Jan. 1865, to Dec. 1868, and of Blackwood's Magazine from Jan. 1866, to Dec. 1868, at half the currant subscription price.

☞ Neither premiums to Subscribers, nor discount to Clubs, nor reduced prices for back numbers, can be allowed, unless the money is remitted direct to the Publishers.

No premiums can be given to Clubs.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO.,
140 Fulton St., N. Y.

The L.S. PUB. CO. also publish the
FARMER'S GUIDE,
by Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo 1600 pages, and numerous Engravings.
Price $7 for the two volumes—by Mail, pos paid, $8. dec.25:

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World."

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Critical Notices of the Press.

The most popular Monthly in the world—*New York Observer.*

We must refer in terms of eulogy to the high tone and varied excellences of *Harpers Magazine*—a journal with a monthly circulation of about 170,000 copies—in whose pages are to be found some of the choicest light and general reading of the day. We speak of this work as an evidence of the culture of the American People; and the popularity it has acquired is merited. Each Number contains fully 144 pages of reading matter, appropriately illustrated with good wood cuts; and it combines in itself the racy monthly and the more philosophical quarterly, blended with the best features of the daily journal. It has great power in the dissemination of a love of pure literature.—*Trubner's Guide to American Literature, London.*

Subscriptions.—1869. *Terms:*

Harpers Magazine, one year.....$400

An Extra Copy of either the Magazine Weekly, or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4.00 each in one remittance; or Six Copies for $20 00.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine Weekly, and Bazar, to one address for one year, $10 00; or, two of Harper's periodicals to one address for one year, $7 00.

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.

A Complete Set, now comprising Thirty-seven Volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2 25 per volume. *Single volumes*, by mail, *postpaid*, $3 00. Cloth cases, for binding, 50 cents, by mail postpaid.

The Weekly and Bazar are published at $4 cents a year, which must be paid at the *subscriber's* post-office.

☞ *Subscriptions sent from British North American Provinces must be accompanied with 24 cents additional, to prepay United States postage.* Address
HARPER & BROTHERS,
25dec4w New York.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

Whereas James W. Frazier did present his petition setting forth that his father William Frazier, lately died intestate, leaving a widow, Catharine Frazier and issue four Children, surviving him, to wit: Henry Frazier, residing in Somerset co., Pa, James, (petitioner,) residing in Bedford county, and Benjamin and John Frazier, residing in the State of Indiana; that said intestate died seized of a tract of land situate in the township of Juniata, in said county of Bedford, containing two hundred acres, more or less, about fifty acres cleared and under cultivation, having thereon erected a log weather-boarded dwelling house, log barn and other out-buildings, an orchard thereon. Adjoining lands of William Kinsey, Jonathan Cable, Jacob Mowery, James Burns, Jas. W. Frazier and Mathias Onstadt, and praying the Court to award an inquest, to make partition according to the prayer of the petitioner.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition on the premises on Tuesday, the 12th day of January A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., when and where all persons may attend if they see proper.
18dec4t ROBERT STECKMAN, Sheriff.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, to make distribution of the balance in the hands of William Gephart, Esq., Administrator of the estate of Eve Stuckey, late of Bedford township, in said county, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January A. D. 1869, when and where all persons interested may attend if they see proper.
25dec G. H. SPANG, Auditor.

FARMERS AND OTHERS are respectfully informed that I have made extensive preparations by means of which I am enabled to supply, at all times,

ROCK AND GROUND PLASTER,
at my Warehouse. Also,
LIVERPOOL AND AMERICAN SALT.
18de3m JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR.

To Claimants for damages under Act of April 9th, A. D. 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons claiming damages under the above Act that their claims must be filed with the Board at Harrisburg, before the 15th day of January, 1869. After that date no claims will be accepted by said board.
D. W. WOODS;
A. S. ELY,
W. S. WOODS,
Attest: Commissioners.
M. W. McAlarney, Clerk. 25dec3t

HENDERSON'S

FRESH GROUND EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR,

on hand and for sale by
16octly G. R. OSTER & CO.

CHEAP PAINTING.

COST OF LEAD.

100 lbs. of PECORA CO'S. COLORED PAINTS, (costing $12½,) will Paint as much as 250 lbs. of Lead and WEAR LONGER. For particulars address S. BOWEN, Sec'y, 150 North 4th St., Philadelphia.
18sep3m

MAGAZINES.—The following Magazines for sale at the Inquirer Book Store: ATLANTIC MONTHLY, PUTNAM'S MONTHLY LIPPINCOTT'S, GALAXY, PETERSON, GODEY, MD'M. DEMORESTS, FRANK LESLIE RIVERSIDE, etc. etc. ft

EVERY THING in the BOOK and STATIONERY line for sale at the Inquirer Book Store.

BUY YOUR CLOTHING OF
4dec3m R. W. BERKSTRESSER.

YANKEE NOTIONS, BUDGET OF FUN PHUNNY PHELLOW, NICK NAX, and all the other funny papers for sale at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

BUY YOUR NOTIONS OF
4dec3m R. W. BERKSTRESSER.

DICKENS' NOVELS, full sets, at 25 cents per novel, at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

New Advertisements.

INQUIRER BOOK STORE,

The following is a catalogue of our Miscellaneous Books, which we print for the benefit of our friends who cannot get to town to see us, we will send *post-paid* to any address any of the following works, on receipt of price. Any work wanted, not in our list, we will order on the shortest notice:

Name,	*Price.*
Father Tom and the Pope	$ .50
Proverpial Philosophy, Tupper,	1.25
Hawthorne's Twice Told Tales, two vols. 1.50 each	3.00
Bryant's Poems	1.50
Halleck's Poems	1.50
The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, Holmes	1.60
Longfellow's Poems complete	1.50
Alfred Tennyson's Poems complete	1.50
Whittier's Poems complete	1.60
Dicken's Works Illustrated—	
Little Dorrit	1.50
Pendennis	1.50
The Newcomes	1.75
Martin Chuzzlewit, (Dickens)	1.50
Hliver Twist Italy & Notes "	1.50
Bleak House "	1.50
David Copperfield "	1.50
Pickwick Papers "	1.50
Little Dorrit "	1.50
Nicholas Nickleby "	1.50
Our Mutual Friend "	1.50
Barnaby Rudge "	1.50
Domby & Son "	1.50
The Last Days of Pompeii, (Bulwer)	1.50
The Caxtons, "	1.50
Rich and Humble, (Oliver Optic)	1.35
Watch and Wait "	1.35
In School and Out "	1.35
Hope and Have "	1.35
Haste and Waste "	1.35
The Starry Flag "	1.35
Famous Boys and How they became Great Men	2.00
Fables of Æsop, illustrated	1.25
Gulliver's Travels, illustrated	1.25
Fighting Joe, Optic	1.50
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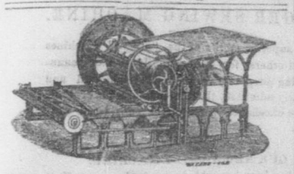
Shamrock and Thistle "	1.50
The Red Cross "	1.50
Young America Abroad "	1.50
Edgar's Crusades and Crusaders	2.50
Robinson Crusoe	1.80
German Fairy Land, Anderson	1.25
Rainbows for Children	2.25
Hints for the Nursery	1.25
Miller's Nursery Picture book,	1.50
Child's Picture Play Book	1.50
The Young Man's Friend	1.65
Poems, by J. G. Saxe,	2.50
Undine	1.25
Curious Myths of the Middle Ages, by S. Baring-Gould	1.50
Jean Ingelow's Poems, 2 vol. at $2,	4.00
The Spanish Gypsy,	1.75
The Tent on the Beach, Whittier,	1.50
Homespun or Five and Twenty Years Ago	1.75
The Guardian Angel, O. W. Holmes	2.00
Country Living and Country Thinking	2.00
The Chimney Corner, by Mrs. Stowe	1.50
The Denounced or Last Baron of Crana,	1.50
The Croppy a Tale of the Irish Rebellion	1.50
The Boyne Water,	1.50
The Peep O'Day and Crohoore of the Billhook	1.50
Queer Little People, by M. B. Stowe	1.50
The Lord Mayor of London, Ainsworth,	1.00
Arabian Nights Entertainments	2.00
New Miscellanies. by Chas. Kingsley	1.50
Artemus Ward, His Book	1.50
Looking Around, A. S. Roe,	1.50
Ekkoes from Kentucky, by Petroleum V Nasby	1.60
Favorite Authors	3.50
Grimm's Goblins	2.00
Kathrina, Holland	1.50
Bitter Sweet "	1.50
Titcomb's Letters "	1.50
Coming Wonders expected between 1867 and 1875, by Baxter	1.00
Tom Brown's School Days at Rugby	1.75
Good Company	3.50
Compendium of English Literature,	2.75
Phœnixiana or Sketches and Burlesques	1.50
Three English Statesman. Pym, Cromwell and Pitt, by Goldwin Smith	1.50
Reveries of a Bachelor	1.50
Lady of the Lake	1.75
The Early Dawn	1.75
The Lovers Dictionary	3.50
Bench and Bar	2.50
The Merchant of Berlin. by Muhlbach	2.00
Henry the Eighth and his Court "	2.00
Berlin and Sans-Souci "	2.00
Frederick the Great and his Court "	2.00
Waiting for the Verdict	2.00
Louisa of Prussia and her Times	2.00
Frederick the Great and his Family	2.00
Josepha the Second and his Court	2.00
Luther's Table Talk	2.00
Gustavus Adolphus	1.00
American Songster (cloth)	50
Home Songster	50
Sailor Boys Songster	50
World of New Negro Songs	50
The Exile of Erin's Songster	50
Letter Writer	60
Boys and Girls Pet Library	$1.25
Young People's Library	70
Good Girls Library	75
The Goloshes of Fortune	75
Grand Father Goose's Melodies	75
January, February, March, April and May, by Rose Morton, each,	85
Jay's Family Prayers	90
Cedar Brook Stories	65
Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul by Philip Dodridge	75
Byron's Poetical Works	2.00
Thinks I to myself, and Peter Wilkins	1.25
Good Boys Library	75
London Apprentice	75
Charles Linn	75
My Friendly Family	75
Swiss Basket Maker	75
Every Day Duty	75
Martyr of Vilvorde	75
Lyrics of Life	1.00
Songs for all Seasons	1.00
Household Poems	1.00
Humorous Poems	1.00
National Lyrics each	75
Rollo Books each	75
Experiments	75
Fire	75
Sky	75
Water	75
Talk	75
Cousins in Ohio (Howit)	1.25
Gabriel of Wicknor Wood "	1.25
Books of Fables Baldwin	1.25
Book of Animals Parley	1.25
Stories from English History	1.

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JAN. 8, 1869.

DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, &c.—O. E. Shannon.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—Isaac Mengel.
Sheriff—Robert Steckman.
Deputy Sheriff—Philip Huzzard.
Deputy Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.
Commissioners—Michael S. Ritchey, David Howsare, and P. M. Barton. *Clerk*—John G. Fisher. *Counsel*—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of Poor—D. R. Anderson, Michael, Diehl, and J. I. Noble. *Steward* — Samuel Defibaugh. *Counsel*—E. F. Kerr. *Clerk*—T. R. Gettys. *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician*—Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Auditors—James Mattingly, John D. Lucas, and S. Whip.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—Y. Steckman.
Assistant Burgesses—A. J. Sansom.
Council—Thomas H. Lyons, John Boor, A. W. Mower, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and T. R. Gettys. *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—John H. Rush.
Constable—William Gephart.
High Constable—John Harris.
School Directors—Job Mann, S. L. Russell, T. R. Gettys, Jacob Reed, John Cessna and H. Nicodemus. *Secretary*—J. W. Lingenfelter. *Treasurer*—T. R. Gettys.

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
Presbyterian—Rev. R. F. Wilson.
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
Methodist—Rev. B. G. W. Reed.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 320, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Peace Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.
Post No. 102, G. A. R. meets every Thursday evening, in the second story of Lingenfelter's Law Building.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

People from every part of the county buy more or less in Bedford, therefore every business man who is wide awake and advertizes liberally wants to reach as many as possible of the people of the county. The INQUIRER has the largest circulation of any paper in the county, and is therefore the best advertising medium in the county. Business men can note the fact.

Local Affairs.

ACCIDENT—One day last week Samuel Teeter of South Woodbury township while chopping some logs cut his foot very severely.

CHURCH DEDICATION.—The new German Reformed church at Pleasantville will be dedicated on the morning of January 16th 1869 at 10 o'clock.

THERE are many hair preparations in the market, but none have so desirable effect upon the hair and scalp, as Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

WHERE can I buy *Good Goods cheap* is a question often asked us. We would say go [illegible]

AN ENTERTAINMENT, consisting of Readings and Recitations will be given by Miss F. M. Haley, in the Lutheran Church at Schellsburg on Friday evening January 15th Doors open at half past six o'clock. Readings at seven. Admission 25cts.

G. R. OSTER & CO., Have just received and are now offering at those astonishing low prices you hear so much talk about now a days, the largest and most attractive stock of new winter *Goods* ever opened in Bedford.

HEADLEY'S HISTORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION. Many persons in this county subscribed for and obtained the first volume of this History and the agent never returned to deliver the second. All persons wishing to complete the work by obtaining the second volume can obtain it or the complete work by leaving their orders at the INQUIRER Book Store. tf

A COUPLE MORE BIG HOGS—Mr. John Wolf of St. clair township killed a hog on the 1st of December weighing 413 pounds nett.

Isaiah Morris Esq. of the same township killed one on the 24th of Dec. weighing 536 lbs. nett.

MORE BIG HOGS.—Our friend Shoemaker of the Bedford Hotel killed five hogs a few days ago, weighing in the aggregate 2,141lbs.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS AT CRAMER'S. The holidays to many dull and dreary, appear to have lost none of their importance with A. B. and lady for with christmas morning the preparation for the entertainment of all their friends and acquaintances were complete. At almost every hour parties could be seen wending their way toward the brick mansion. Early in the evening the Republican Silver Band joined the throng and enlivened the occasion with some new music.

AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC, for 1869, has been received by B. F. Harry, agent, for delivery gratis, to all who call for it. This number contains proofs to show that some of the stars have existed for sixty millions of years. We had not supposed such proof possible, but the Doctor gives it in a shape which seems indisputable. His witticisms have long made his book acceptable; his medical advice makes it indispensable to families. and now he adds the most startling problems of abstract science to its attractions.

WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST for January is on our table prompt to time as usual, and freighted with musical stories and items, also *Choice New Music*—"Dear Old Wedding Ring," by Dondore; "Meet me, Gentle Bright Eyed Bessie," by Shattuck; and "Eureda Mazurka Polka," by Rohner.

The above music is of the best quality, and would cost in sheet form more than the subscription price for a year. Brothers take it for your sisters, if no sisters for "*your lady friend.*" Terms only $1.00 per year. Liberal premiums for clubs. Address, W. W. Whitney, Toledo, Ohio.

DEAR SIR:—It is with much pleasure that I say to you that I consider the PLANTATION BITTERS of untold value. In the fall of 1867 I was taken with Chills and Fever, with the most severe pains in my chest and head. It was with great difficulty that I could breathe. My lungs were greatly distressed, and there was severe pain in my right side, by spells. I could hardly get up from my bed. I called a Doctor, who attended me all winter without the least benefit. About the first of August I commenced using your PLANTATION BITTERS—a wine glass full three times a day—and have used it most of the time since, and I am now well and strong, able to do all my own work and the care of a large family.

Yours, &c., SUSAN WILSON.

AXE GRINDING.—The *Altoona Tribune* says: The demand upon publishers for gratuitous advertising, or "puffing," as it is called, has become so exorbitant, of late, that the fraternity feel like shutting off. The large class of persons who regard a newspaper office as a huge grindstone, upon which they may freely sharpen chipped axes, are offered some good counsel by a cotemporary, which we cannot refrain from copying:—

"A correspondent who sent us some days ago a communication of nine foolscap pages advocating the claim of a certain candidate for office, takes exception to our notice that all such communications will be inserted at advertising rates. He asks, rather indignantly, if public spirit does not prompt us to publish such matter without charges? Well not much. If printers, paper makers and ink makers, will agree to take their pay in the article of public spirit, we'll think about it."

There is food for reflection in these few sentences. Not a day but the printer is asked to give labor, paper, ink and wear and tear of materials, all of which cost money, and not a little of it either, to some organization or object *for nothing*. Persons asking for these gratuities from printers, would be ashamed to ask a store keeper to throw in a dress pattern, on account of their having purchased a couple pounds of sugar. We can assure our Altoona friend that Bedford is no exception to the general rule. A merchant asks you to advertise his wares at half price and then growls if you do not agree to send him your paper and puff him every week gratis. If you go to that same man to buy he is sure to charge you the highest price, because as he says he has to take his pay in trade, while if you were, in imitation of him, to ask him to throw in a pair of boots or a hat he would think you an idiot and very properly too, for he who would think of asking such a man to do a liberal deed can be but little better than an idiot. The best thing printers can do is to let such men grind their own axes.

A PROSPEROUS SABBATH SCHOOL.—The Lutheran Sunday School of this place held its regular anniversary on the evening of Christmas day. After singing and prayer a neat and appropriate address was delivered by J. M. Reynolds, the principal of the Union School. After the address, the report of the school for the past year was read by H. Nicodemus Esq, from which it appears that there were in attendance during the year 300 scholars and 23 teachers. The average attendance of scholars was 100 and the lowest on any one sabbath was 70. Thirty seven thousand five hundred and sixty one verses were committed. The highest number committed was 13,426 by Henry Lipple. The school is furnished with a choice library of 400 volumes. carefully selected and a large portion of them new. The Sabbath school is not only the nursery of the church but is of itself one of the most efficient instrumentalities for storing the minds of the young with the great truths of the bible, which later in life preserve many from moral shipwreck. In this respect the work of committing various portions of the bible to memory is too much overlooked. The truths thus implanted in the youthful mind go with them through life and are often the means of their conversion. Let parents, teachers and all connected with the work of instructing the young in the church remember this and do all in their power to help and encourage the work of the Sabbath school.

EXEMPTION OF MORTGAGES FROM TAXATION. —The law passed by our State Legislature at the last session, and approved April 4th 1868, exempting certain obligations contracted in the purchase or improvement of real estate, went into practicle operation on the 1st of December. Its provisions will enable borrowers of money upon real estate to obtain more readily and upon better terms than would otherwise have been the case. It is as follows:

AN ACT to *promote the mortgages and other real estate debtorities from taxation, except for State purposes, in certain counties of this Commonwealth.*

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted* &c. That all mortgages, judgements, recognizations and moneys owing upon articles of agreement for the sale of real estate made and executed after the passage of this act, shall be exempt from all taxation except for State purposes, and that from and after the first day of December next, no tax to any description shall be assessed or collected except for State purposes, on or from mortgages, judgements, recognizances or moneys owing upon articles of agreements for the sale of real estate, whether made and executed before or after the passage of this act: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to apply to mortgages, judgements or articles of agreement given by corporations.

This act is confined to a part of the commonwealth only, Blair, Bedford, Juniata, Perry, Huntingdon, Clearfield, Westmoreland, Somerset, Fulton, and Fayette counties being included.—*Blair County Radical.*

THE ORBISONIA R. R. MEETING.—The meeting heretofore announced by us, held at Orbisonia, Huntingdon County, on Tuesday, was an eminent success. A much larger number of people attended it than had even been anticipated, whilst the interest it developed in favor of the great through connection of the Chesapeake & Lake Erie Railroad, was both general and earnest. Mess. Pott, Miles and Nelson of this place, besides representatives from Ayr township, Fort Littleton and Burnt Cabins attended, whilst Huntingdon county was represented very numerously. Mr. Alexander, President of the Middle Creek R R Company, at present constructing a road from Lewistown on the Penna. Central up to Northumberland forming a more direct connection with New York, was present and directed the attention of the meeting to the vast importance of completing the connection by the projected C. & L. E. road. Mr. Pott, of this place, John Dougherty Esq., of Mt. Union, and other leading citizens of Huntingdon County, addressed the meeting, in encouragement of the enterprise.

Practical steps were taken toward raising the funds to secure the survey. There is not a particle of doubt, that Huntingdon County will do her full share (as the other interested localities have done) to that end.

The proceedings will be published in our next issue.—*Fulton Democrat.*

MAKE YOUR HOMES PLEASANT.—Many of our citizens are about to build houses the coming season for private residences. Let every one who builds a home for himself and family remember that nothing will assist more in making his home look pleasant and inviting than a grass plot in front. Be sure to leave room between your house and the street for the grass plot however small, let it be large enough, if you can, to contain flowers and shrubbery, but if this cannot be, be sure to reserve a few feet for a plain grass plot. It will add more to the attractiveness of your home than any outward ornamenting of the building. They commit a grevious error, who build their dwelling houses close upon the street, and spoil the beauty of our town by giving us nothing but the monotonous hot red brick crowding close upon the pavements. Let us have a few green spots, for ornament, for comfort and for our own enjoyment. Many of the new towns of the country get their reputation for beauty almost entirely from the rustic appearance obtained by building back from the streets and ornamenting their grounds with flowers and shrubbery and surrounding the whole with a tasteful fence. Let our citizens try the effect of such a system of ornamentation.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for December unites with other voices of the season in reminding us that time is passing away. This number is a fitting close for the issues of the past year, which, taken altogether, have been of more than average merit, furnishing a large amount not only of entertaining but of substantial literature. We have so often spoken of the value of this periodical, that we content ourselves with giving a list of the articles in the present number.

Doubles and Quits: a Comedy of Errors, Part II.—A very amusing story of mistaken identity.

Historical Sketches of the Reign of George II—The Sailor—Another of those graphic descriptions which bring past scenes and characters before us as in a picture. The present paper gives a sketch of Lord Anson and his memorable voyage.

Kinglake's History of the War in the Crimea.—Those who cannot afford to purchase this book will find a good substitute for it in this review.

Dean Milman.—A biographical sketch.

Cornelius O'Dowd,—A continuation of those favorite light satirical comments on current ideas and events.

What is to come of it?—An article on the political situation of England.

Reminding our friends that among the host of periodicals now soliciting their attention, Blackwood's Magazine has an eminent claim, we recommend those who have not yet done so to enter their names early for the ensuing year.

Published by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, 140 Fulton Street, New York.

THE "Beautiful and the Useful," are seldom better combined than in the *American Agriculturist.* This Journal is adorned with a great number of the finest illustrations, of a pleasing and instructive character, while its columns are packed full of useful information, prepared by a large force of intelligent, practical, first class men. No man, woman or child can peruse it without receiving benefit far beyond its cost. The subscription price is only $1.50 a year, or four copies for $5, which is remarkably cheap, considering the expensive character of the paper, and its real value; but a circulation reaching nearly 200,000 divides the expenses among so many, that the cost to each is very small. The first number of the 28th Annual Volume comes to us in a new and beautifully illustrated cover, and its contents are quite as choice as usual, which is saying a good deal for a journal always good. Those who subscribe now for the new volume will make a valuable investment. The Publishers are ORANGE JUDD & Co., 245 Broadway, New York. For sale at the INQUIRER Book Store.

DEDICATION.—Allaquippa Lodge No. 547, I. O. O. F. of Hopewell dedicated their new hall on New Year's day, Dr. C. N. Hickok D. D. G. M. officiating. Although the weather was very disagreeable the crowd of people was creditably large; nearly all the lodges of the order in Bedford and the adjacent counties were well represented. Owing to the detention of trains caused by a landslide two miles south of Hopewell, the ceremonies which were to have come off during the forenoon were postponed till the afternoon to give the Lodges from Bedford and Bloody Run an opportunity to participate in the exercises. About 3 o'clock the procession was formed in front of the Odd Fellow's building and headed by the Silver Cornet Band from Bedford, marched to the M. E. Church, where the preparatory exercises were gone through with; after singing and prayer, short addresses were made by Rev. Moore, [illegible] C. N. Hickok. The procession then marched back to the hall where the dedicatory ceremonies were performed.

SAVE YOUR MONEY—Quick—There is a good deal of alarm felt on account of the probability that the Supreme court will pronounce the Legal Tender Act unconstitutional. The result of this it is supposed will be to make gold the standard of value in the payment of all debts, in which case it is supposed that green backs will be subject to a heavy discount. Under these circumstances it becomes the interest of every man to pay off all the debts he can at once with the greenbacks before they depreciate. We are ready to receive greenbacks on all accounts due us, if they come in right speedily so that we can pay off our own debts with them. But if gold is made the standard and greenbacks decline, all who have failed to pay before that time will have to pay in the money that jingles. Come along with your greenbacks quickly.

HEARTH AND HOME is the title of a new paper, of which the initial number is on our table. It is edited by Donald G. Mitchell and Harriet Beecher Stowe; judging from its appearance and contents and the high character and ability of its editors we predict for it a wide popularity and generous support. We seldom commend new publications until they have shown themselves worthy of Commendation but "Hearth and Home" in its first number gives abundant promise of being all its title suggests and we have no hesitation in recommending it to all who are in want of pleasant instructive and entertaining fireside reading, whether in town or country. Published by Pettengill, Bates & Co. 37 Park Row New York. For sale at the INQUIRER Book Store.

FIRE—The school house near Mr. Teter's in South Woodbury township was destroyed by fire on the 10th of December last. It is not known how the fire originated though it is thought by some persons, that it was caused by wood, which had been left on the stove in the evening to dry for next morning's fire, becoming ignited and as the pieces burned dropping on the floor. Others say it caught from the stove pipe. About a hundred dollars had been spent on the building last fall, in the way of repair, and this is a sad mishap for our Cove friends for as they know how to appreciate good school-houses, they will deeply feel the loss at this time.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS, remaining in the Post Office at Bedford Pa. Jan 1, 1869. Mrs R. Akers, Hugh Allison, Andy Bush, Geo Bennett, Miss Susan E. Blackburn, Geo W. Cripps, (2) T. B. Clark, E-q, (2) Adam Diveley, S. Dodds, J. F. Dodge, Gideon Gemely, James G. Grisner, David Harkleroad, I. A. Lewis, George Liles, Thomas McGillen, (2) D. M. Miller, W. W. May, Mrs Mary Miller, W. C. Murphey, James McVicker, (2) A. J. Pennell, Mary A. Rock, A. W. Rapp, P. H. Remey, Jonathan Reum, E. Shire, W. R. Singer, Dr Smith, & Spanogle, Dr. H. C. Sill, Frank Thomas.

WE call the special attention of our readers to the advertisement of A. B. Cramer Co., in another column. They are determined to reduce their heavy stock of goods and will sell at remarkably low prices. Call and examine their stock and prices.

LADIES Dont fail to call at the spacious new Store of G. R. Oster & Co., and see the *immense* assortment of beautiful *dress Goods.* t

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. tf.

PAPER Flour and Buckwheat sacks constantly in store and for sale by.
3m. G. R. OSTER & Co

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—The demand for cloverseed continues good, and further sales of 400 bushels good and prime were reported at $8 25 for 64 pounds and some from second hands at a higher quotation, Prices of timothy are nominal. Small sales of flaxseed at $2 60.

The flour market is as dull as ever. The receipts are light and small, but ample for the demand, as the inquiry is confined exclusively to small lots to supply the wants of the home trade. Sales of 300 and 400 barrels, including superfine at $5@5 50 per barrel; extras at $6@6 50; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at $7 25@7 75; Minnesota do. do, at $7 50@8; Pennsylvania do. do, at $8 50@9 50; low grade and choice Ohio do, do, at $9@10 50; and fancy lots at higher quotations. 50 bbls. rye flour sold at $7 75. Prices of corn meal are nominal.

The wheat market is very quiet, and the sales only in a small way at $1 87@2 for red and $2 06@2 10 for amber. Rye is steady, with further sales of western at $1 60. The receipts of corn have fallen off, and prices are firmer; sales of new yellow at 90@95c, and 2 000 bushels old at $1 13. Oats are dull at 72@75c for western.

Whiskey is quiet, and may be quoted at $1 02@1 05—duty paid.

MARRIED.

On the 24th of December, 1868, in Schellsburg by Rev. N. H. Skyles, Mr. WILLIAM A. HOOVER and Miss MARY REBECCA CUPPET, both of Bedford co., Pa.

On the 25th of Dec., by the Rev. C. U. Heilman, Mr. GEORGE IMLER, of Blair county, to Miss CAROLINE RITCHEY, of this county.

On the 27th of Dec., by the same, Mr. THOS. G. HOOVER of Centerville, Iowa, and Miss FANNY HOOVER, of this county.

On the 31st ult., at the Reformed Parsonage, in St. Clairsville, by the Rev. C. U. Heilman, Mr. A. C. BERKHEIMER and Miss MARY A. D. SILL, both of St. Clair tp.

New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned Administrator of Wm. Bonnell, late of Londonderry township, will apply for discharge from his said office at February Court, 1869.
8jan2t* JACOB TROUTMAN.

ASSESSORS, TAKE NOTICE! The Assessors of the several districts of Bedford county are requested to meet at the Commissioners' office, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 26th, to receive the books, instructions, &c., to make the assessment for 1869. A full attendance is desired. By order of the Board.
8jan3t JNO. G. FISHER, Cl'k.

A STRAY.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Union tp., about the last of Aug. or first of Sept. last, a RED HEIFER, about two years old last spring, with both ears cropped. The owner is requested to come forward, prove properly, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law.
8jan3t JOSIAH RITCHEY.

STRAY STEER.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in St. Clair tp., on or about the 15th of Sept. last, a red and white spotted STEER supposed to be about two years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.
8jan3t JOHN MICKLE.

ESTATE OF JOHN REILEY, dec'd. Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of John Reily, late of Juniata township, Bedford county, dec'd. All persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement. JOHN REILY,
JOSEPH H. MULLEN,
8jan Administrators.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER
RENEWS THE HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR WHEN GRAY.
Renews the nutritive matter which nourishes the hair.
RENEWS THE GROWTH OF THE HAIR WHEN BALD.
Renews the brash, wiry hair to silken softness.
BEAUTIFUL HAIR DRESSING.
One bottle shows its effects.
R. P. HALL & CO. Nashua, N. H. Proprietors.
For sale by all druggists.

1869. — 1869.

In order to reduce our present stock, we will offer

FOR CASH

All kinds of WINTER GOODS

AT COST.

Great Bargains can now be had in

CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, FLANNELS,

Merinoes, Delaines, Hosiery, Carpetings,

Shawls, &c. &c.

COME WITH THE CASH.

You can buy cheap, as we are determined to reduce our stock to half its present size.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Jan. 8, 1869.

A NATIONAL RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER.
THE METHODIST, FOR 1869.

"The Methodist" discusses with frankness and courage every subject of interest to the Church, commanding the best literary ability at home and abroad, represents loyally and courageously the interests of general Christianity, and is in every respect

A COMPLETE FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

The Sermon Department is one of its leading features. It contains fresh sermons nearly every week from various Ministers, among whom are some of the brightest lights of the American Pulpit.

Experienced writers contribute to the various Special Departments of the paper, rendering it one of the most original, thorough, and comprehensive Periodicals of the day.

It contains a weekly Summary of Religious Intelligence, both from the Methodist Episcopal and other denominations, which has been repeatedly pronounced one of the most reliable published by any paper in the country. In typographical appearance The Methodist is unrivalled.

The News Department is under the supervision of an Editor who makes it a specialty; so that the reader gets the latest, most carefully arranged and condensed account of the current events, both Religious and Secular, of the stirring times in which we live.

The Children's Department contains a fresh story every week, written expressly for it.

The Financial, Commercial, Mercantile, and Agricultural Columns are supplied with invaluable information for business men, mechanics, manufacturers, and farmers.

Altogether, as a religious and literary weekly newspaper, The Methodist has been pronounced, by disinterested judges, to be without a superior. Its visits to any family will pay back its price, to every careful reader, a hundred fold.

Edited by the Rev. George R. Crooks, D. D., Assisted by an able Corps of Contributors, among whom are: Rev. Bishop Simpson, D. D., Rev. John McClintock, L. L. D., Rev. Abel Stevens, L. L. D., Rev. B. H. Nadal, D. D., Rev. T. M. Eddy, D. D., Rev. H. B. Ridgway, D. D., Rev. J. F. Hurst, D. D., Rev. J. M. Freeman, A. M., Prof. A. J. Schem, and others. Some new and attractive features will be added to The Methodist during the next year, of which due notice will be given.

Terms—To Mail Subscribers Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per year, in advance. Postage prepaid at the Post-office where received, Twenty Cents per year.

Any one sending Three Subscribers and $7 50, will receive a Fourth copy free for one year.

Subscriptions are received at any time during the year, and will date one year from the time names are received at our office.

Liberal cash Commissions or Premiums allowed to Agents canvassing for subscribers.

Subscriptions may be sent direct to the office or to any minister of the M. E. Church, or other authorized agent. Address "The Methodist," 114 Nassau Street New York. 8jan3t

PLASTER.—The subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he has just received from the city 60 tons of the best Nova Scotia ROCK PLASTER, and will continue to receive as his stock diminishes until the first of April, which he will grind and keep for sale at Hartley's Mill, and will sell as cheap as can be bought for cash, or wheat, rye or corn, at the highest cash price, taken in exchange. Remember only until the first of April. Thankful for past favors I solicit a continuance of the same.
25dec ANDREW J. MILLER.

BUY THE BEST!

The ODESSA COLLAPSING SKIRT is just the article every lady wants. It will fit any lady perfectly, and can be worn with any style of dress; is altered in size and shape in an instant. It can be shortened and lengthened by the patent Lifter, so as to be suitable for long or short dresses. For sale by G. R. OSTER & CO.
Bedford, Dec. 25:3m

New Advertisements.

$1,000 REWARD! $1,000

WILL BE GIVEN TO ANY MAN WHO CAN PRODUCE AS

LARGE AND AS CHEAP

A STOCK OF GOODS AS

G. R. OSTER & CO.

who are now receiving and opening at their Spacious New Store, the most extensive and varied assortment of new CHEAP

WINTER GOODS

ever opened in Bedford, purchased under favorable circumstances since the great break down in prices, and will now offer them to CASH buyers, both wholesale and retail, at much lower prices than the same kind can be bought for in Bedford county. Country Storekeepers will find an opportunity of sorting up their stocks, if only a single piece is wanted, at wholesale prices.

SPECIAL.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

In ladies dress goods, such as Striped and Chene Mohair, Striped plaid, Shot and Chene Poplins in changeable effects, for suits and walking dresses, all that look at them say they are cheap. Extra heavy mixed Melange Poplins and no plus ultra Repellants for suits, Empress Cloth, English Serges, Epinglines and corded Poplins, in brown, steel, violet, purple, wine green, garnet and bismark. They are beauties. All you have to do is look at them, and your own judgment will say buy. French Merinos, Coburgs, Wool Delaines and Alpacas in all the new colorings, best American Delaines and Armures in the new stripes, and palka dots, very desirable.

CALICOES!

10000 yards of beautiful calico prints that won't fade, at 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15 and 16 cents.

MUSLINS!

Piles of bleached and unbleached muslins, at 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18 and 20 cents.

FLANNELS!

You have all heard no doubt of our cheap flannels. It is all over town. The ladies talk about it as much as of the coming holidays; all wool flannels at 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50 and 60 cents.

FURS, SHAWLS, &C.

Ladie's Furs, Shawls, Grand Duchess, Lady Belle, pretty Balmoral and Hoop Skirts. Corsets, guaranteed to stand enough of pressure to break a rib every week. Ladies' Breakfast Shawls, Merino Vests, Hoods, Gloves and Hosiery.

UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS, &C.

Men's Wool and Merino Undershirts and drawers. Woolen and White Overshirts, Comforts, Neckties, scarfs, collars, &c.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &C.

A large and varied assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Satinetts, Velvet Cord, Blankets, Ginghams, Checks, Ticklings, Smirting Stripes, table Diapers, Napkins, Doylies, and Towels, decily cheap.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

Don't our Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes strike you as cheap. A whole rig at our store from tip to toe and wont cost you much.

CARPETS AND FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

Wool filling and all wool ingrain carpets, venitian entry and stair carpets, and floor oil cloths.

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES.

Choice Java, Laguayra and Rio coffee. Choice French Imperial, Young Hyson, Oolong and Japan Tea.

A full line of sugars and syrups. A choice assortment of tobaccos and segars. In a word everything you want. All are invited to call and see for themselves. No trouble to show goods whether you wish to buy or not. Terms cash un-[illegible]

SETTLEMENT OF THE BOUNTY ACCOUNT OF MIDDLE WOODBERRY TOWNSHIP, FOR THE YEAR 1864.—The Auditors of Middle Woodberry township met at the hotel of Hon. Wm. G. Eicholtz, in Woodberry, on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock, and proceeded to audit the Bounty Accounts of Ephraim Longenecker and Jacob S. Bassler, Supervisors and Collectors of the Bounty Tax for the year 1864, with the following result, viz:

EPHRAIM LONGENECKER, DR.

To whole amount of his share of tax on Duplicate		$3381 98
	CR.	
By amount of uncollectable tax	$796 85	
By amount paid over to Treasurer per vouchers	2066 97	
By amount of escape list	200 10	
By amount of per centage at 2½ per cent	84 55	3088 47
		$293 51
Int. from 24th December 1864 to 12th December, 1868		69 85
Bal. due by Longenecker		$363 36

JACOB S. BASSLER, DR.

To whole amount of his share of tax on Duplicate		$5237 78
	CR.	
By am't of uncollectable tax	$2239 68	
By am't paid over to Treasurer per vouchers	1950 40	
By am't of escape list	162 40	
By am't of per centage at 2½ per cent	129 95	4482 43
		$755 35
Int. from 24th December 1864 to 12th December, 1868		179 77
Bal. due by Bassler		$935 12
" " " Longenecker		363 36
Whole amount due township		$1298 48

The undersigned auditors having thoroughly examined and audited the Bounty accounts of the said Ephraim Longenecker and Jacob S. Bassler, Supervisors and Collectors of the Bounty Tax for the year 1864, certify that the above is a correct and true statement of the same.

Given under our hands this 12th day of December, A. D. 1868. JOHN KEITH,
JACOB CARPER,
Attest: Auditors.
J. R. DURBORROW, Clerk. 18dec4t

628 HOOP SKIRTS 628
AND
CORSETS, CORSETS, CORSETS.
WM. T. HOPKINS,
NO. 628 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURER OF THE
Celebrated CHAMPION HOOP SKIRTS
FOR LADIES, MISSES and CHILDREN.

The largest assortment, and best quality and styles in the *American Market.* Every lady should try them, as they *recommend themselves* by wearing longer, retaining their shape much better, being lighter and more *elastic* than all others WARRANTED *in every respect*, and sold at very low prices. Ask for HOPKINS' "CHAMPION" SKIRT.

Superior Hand-made Whale-Bone CORSETS in Fifteen different Grades, including the "Imperial" and Thompson & Langdon's "GLOVE FITTING" CORSETS, ranging in price from $1 cts. to $5.50; together with Joseph Beckel's Celebrated FRENCH WOVEN CORSETS, superior shapes and quality, Ten different Grades, from 1.10 to 5.50. They are the finest and best goods for the price, ever imported. The Trade supplied with HOOP SKIRTS and CORSETS at *the Lowest Rates.*

Those visiting the City should not fail to call and examine our Goods and Prices, as we defy all competition. mar:20:1y mo.

THE HOLLIDAYSBURG SEMINARY

A BOARDING SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES.

Rev. JOSEPH WAUGH, A. M., Principal.
CARL F. KOLBE, Prof. Music, French, German.
COMPETENT ASSISTANTS in other departments.

None but EXPERIENCED AND SUCCESSFUL TEACHERS are employed in this institution.

Healthful and Beautiful Location.
Superb Building.

Near to the various Churches.
Gas and Water in the Building.
SESSION OPENS JANUARY 13, 1869.
20nov3mos.

New Advertisements.

IF YOU WANT—
SLEIGH BELLS,
SLEIGH BASKETS,
SLEIGH RUNNERS,
STEEL SLEIGH SOLES,
BUFFALO ROBES, AND
HORSE-BLANKETS, go to

LYNCH'S HARDWARE STORE.

A fine stock of SKATES for Ladies and gentlemen.
A beautiful lot of
LAMPS, LANTERNS AND CHIMNEYS,
DOUBLE-BARRELLED SHOT-GUNS
AND PISTOLS,
CONCENTRATED LYE,
DOBBINS' AND CASTILE SOAP,
FANCY SOAPS,
A superior article of LUBRICATING OIL for machinery,
A fine lot of AXES, SAUSAGE MEAT CUTTERS & STUFFERS, Cheap.

If you want a BRASS OR BELL-METAL KETTLE,
If you want the best CLOTHES WRINGER,
If you want DEMIJOHNS, all sizes,
If you want GUM SHOES, for Horses,
If you want GRASS MATS, for doors,
If you want a plain set of HARNESS, (cheap.)
If you want a cheap WAGON WHIP,
If you want CARRIAGE or BUGGY WHIPS,
If you want a RIDING WHIP,
If you want a WOODSTOCK WHIP,
If you want LASHES,
If you want CARRIAGE or FLOOR OIL CLOTH,
If you want ENAMELED LEATHER,
If you want a CHAMOIS SKIN,
If you want HOUSE or GONG DOOR BELLS,
If you want all kinds of CAN and TUB PAINTS,
If you want WHITE LEAD and OILS,
If you want SPRINGS and AXLES,
If you want STEEL and STEEL WIRE,
If you want PICKS and MATTOCKS,
If you want WATER PIPE,
If you want HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES, SHAFTS,
If you want BOWS, BUGGY-TOPS, PROPS, &c.
If you want CROSS-CUT and MILL SAWS,

In short, everything that people may want in the Hardware line may be had at

LYNCH'S HARDWARE STORE,
BEDFORD, PA.

☞ PATTERSON'S FLOUR FOR SALE.

DOBBINS'
ELECTRIC BOOT POLISH
MAKES A LASTING SHINE,

Those who black their boots on Saturday urday night with ordinary blacking, don't have much shine on Sunday, as the polish fades off: but the shine of

DOBBINS' BLACKING

Lasts Saturday night and all day Sunday.

IT BEATS ANY OTHER BLACKING MADE.

Manufactured only by J. B. Dobbins, at his immense Soap and Blacking Works, Sixth street and Germantown avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. 27nov3m

For sale by T. M. LYNCH, Bedford.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD
On and after Wednesday, Sept 16, 1868, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. Accom P. M.	Mail. A. M.	STATIONS	DOWN TRAINS. Accom A. M.	Mail. P. M.
LE6.35	LE 9 05	Huntingdon,	AR9.20	AR4.21
4.40	9.12	Long Siding	9.12	4.16
5.04	9.33	Pleasant Grove,	8.47	3.52
5.21	9.49	Marklesburg,	8.30	3.40
5.40	10.05	Coffee Run,	8.14	3.25
5.49	10.13	Rough & Ready	8.05	3.17
5.56	10.28	Cove,	7.50	3.04
6.10	10.32	Fisher's Summit	7.46	3.00
AR6.27	10.55	Saxton,	LE7.30	2.46
	11.13	Riddlesburg,		2.16
	11.21	Hopewell,		2.09
	11.39	Piper's Run,		1.49
	12.00	Tatesville,		1.28
	12.12	Bloody Run,		1.15
	AR 12.18	Mount Dallas.		LE1.10

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE6.30	LE 11.00	Saxton,	AR 7.25	AR2.30
6.45	11.15	Coalmont,	7.10	2.15
6.50	11.20	Crawford,	7.05	2.10
AR7.00	AR 11.30	Dudley,	LE 6.55	LE2.00
		Broad Top City.		

Sept. 16, '68. JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.

For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has all the strength of old rosin soap with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. Sold by the ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, 48 North Front Street, Philadelphia. 4sep1yr

ESTATE OF JOHN BARLEY, DECEASED. Letters Testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Barley, late of Middle Woodbery Township, deceased, by the Register of Bedford County, all persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and all having claims against the Estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement DANIEL BARLEY Executor of the last will and Testament of John Barley deceased. 11dec;6t

SELLING OFF AT COST!
READY-MADE CLOTH

Farm, Garden & Household.

ABOUT PICKLES.

The *American Agriculturist* contains the following in regard to pickles: Almost any vegetable used as food will make pickles; if it has no character itself, one can be imparted by the use of spices. In pickling it seems to be necessary that the vegetable should, as a general thing, first be placed in salt and water. Most things put directly into vinegar do not make good pickles. A pound of salt to two quarts of water is the average strength, and in this the article to be pickled may remain a few hours, or over night, then drain, and add hot or cold vinegar, plain or spiced, as may be desired. Articles for pickles that have been put down in salt for keeping, need a great deal of soaking, in order to freshen and plump them. The water should be repeatedly changed until the pickles are fresh enough, and the process is hastened if warm water be used. Complaint is made that stores will not buy "home-made" pickles, but send a long distance for those put up in factories. Storekeepers buy what will sell. Most people purchase an article that is attractive in appearance in preference to one that is not so. Pickles put up in whisky vinegar look better than those in cider vinegar, and consequently sell more readily. Good cider vinegar gives the best flavor. Many ask us about the clear vinegar with which the bottled pickles are prepared. This is whisky vinegar; when good it is perfectly wholesome, and being colorless, pickles made with it look well, but they lack the aroma of those made with cider vinegar. This whisky vinegar is sold under the name of white wine vinegar. Pickles are always best kept in glass jars or in wooden vessels. In boiling the vinegar, use a glazed vessel or a tin one; in the latter case let it remain as short a time as possible. If the pickles are green, all right, but do not trouble about the color, if they only taste well. They can be made green by the use of copper vessels, but don't do it. A kind of pickle is imported under the name of Picalilly, Chow-chow, etc., which consists of cucumbers, cauliflowers, onions, beans, etc., in a thick, rich, yellow pickle. One English concern is celebrated for the manufacture of this, and we have had several inquiries for directions to prepare it. We have tried several recipes without producing any article equal to the imported. We give the last recipe we have received for Picalilly from an English source. "Take a pound each of ginger root, garlic, black pepper and mustard seed, three-quarters of an ounce of Tumeric root, some cayenne pepper, and one quart of vinegar. Soak the ginger in salt and water one night, and slice it; peel the garlic, slice it, and salt for three days, and drain it dry; bruise the Tumeric, black pepper, and mustard, put altogether into a jar, and pour the boiling vinegar over them. Keep the pickle for a month, and then put into it cucumbers, cauliflowers, or any other vegetable that has been previously salted. We have not tried this.

LET US MAKE GOOD WALKS.

The season is upon us when good, hard walks about our dwellings, barns and outhouses generally, are very desirable on many accounts—health, convenience and comfort being among them. How many of our agricultural readers neglect this home duty? How many allow the paths even to their houses to be almost impassable in moist weather? And so with the paths to the barn, or different stable doors, to the hog-pens, cattle yards, &c. We have known persons to wade through water, mud and soft manure for eight months in the year, to get at these several places, at the expense of damp feet and nasty boots, instead of providing a footway of stones, coal ashes or boards, either of which could be made at small expense and a few hours of time in labor.

Especially is this neglect to be condemned where the females of the family are the sufferers. We have many times seen the way to the wood-pile, coal-bin spring-house, chicken-yard and other indispensable points, totally unfit to be used by them. If any one thinks there is any economy in this, he is grievously mistaken. To say nothing as to the loss of time in wading through the mud, the wear-and-tear of shoe-leather and injury to garments would alone pay the entire expense of providing good, dry walks; but when the question of health, of suffering and doctors' bills are taken into account, they ought to be sufficient to drive every negligent, unsympathizing proprietor, whether in town or country, to follow the suggestions herein made. A man who will not look after the reasonable needs and comforts of his family, does not deserve to have a family.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

FARM LABORERS IN ENGLAND.

The manner in which the regular farm laborers on a Northumberland farm are paid is different from that pursued in the south of England, and deserves notice. The men permanently employed on a Northumbrian farm are called hinds, and there are generally as many hinds as there are pairs of horses employed on the farm. These hinds live rent free in cottages on the farm, and their coals are led in their masters' carts from the mouth of the coal mine, carriage free. They also possess a cow, which in summer is permitted to browse in the pasture along with their master's cows. They also receive yearly from the farmer about twelve bushels of wheat, an equal amount of peas, twice as much barley, and three times as much oats, and they usually have about a thousand yards of potatoes in one of the farmer's fields. At sheep shearing time they also receive a certain amount of wool, and in money, annually, about eight pounds. Out of these emoluments, however, the hind has to provide a woman laborer or a lad to work under him in the fields. This subordinate in Northumberland is termed a "bondager." I believe, however, that at present there is among the hinds a growing disposition to take more of their wages in money and less in kind, and also to abolish the "bondager" system altogether. Some of the Northumbrian farms are very large, but fully three-eighths of the land in the country is under no cultivation, and consists of Moors.—*English Magazine*

GRINDING CORN ON THE COB.—We regard this practice with no favor if the corn is good. Analyses of the cob of well-matured corn show that it contains scarcely any nutriment. It was obviously not made to be eaten. The cob-parts with all it can of nutriment to the kernels, and is no more fit to be fed out than sawdust. When immature corn nubbins, and ears that have not dried well in the field are to be fed, the case is different. The cobs of these contain a good deal of valuable food, and, if the ears be kiln-dried, they may probably be ground to very good advantage. Besides, kiln-drying, if the temperature be increased nearly to scorching, will convert a portion of the tenderest cellulose, which would soon harden to woody fibre, into a digestible substance like starch or gum. This can, however, seldom be done; hence it is best to break up the unsound corn with a hatchet into pieces an inch or two long, and boil them with the little potatoes and other feed for hogs.

INQUIRER CALENDAR.

1869.	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Jan.	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
Feb.	...	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mar.	...	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	...	...	...
April	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	...
May	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	...	...	...	...	...
June	...	...	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	...	...	...

1869.	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
July.	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
August.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	...	...	...	...
Sept.	...	...	...	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	...	...
Oct.	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nov.	...	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	...	...	...	...
Dec.	...	...	...	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	...

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE, FOR 1869.

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has been so long known as the leading political newspaper of the country, that its special features need no elaborate description. It contains the fullest and most accurate reports of the proceedings in Congress and the State Legislatures, careful summaries of news from all quarters of the globe, correspondence from all the principal centers of the intelligence at home and abroad, letters from travellers in foreign lands, reviews of new books, dramatic, musical, and fine art criticisms, literary, scientific, and religious miscellanies, and all the multitude of items which make up a first class daily paper. It is printed with better and clearer type than any other daily journal in America. It is published every morning, Sundays excepted. Terms, $10 a year; $5 for six months.

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For $100 we will send thirty-four copies and *The Daily Tribune.*

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The Editor of *The Tribune* purposes to write, during the year 1869, an elementary work on Political Economy, wherein the policy of Protection to Home Industry will be explained and vindicated. This work will first be given to the public through successive issues of The Tribune, and will appear in all its editions—*Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly*

We will thank those who who think that the influence of The Tribune conduces to the profit and well being of the people, to aid us in extending its circulation.

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The Tribune has often been applied to for copies of Mr. Greeley's history of the late Civil War entitled The American Conflict. Many evidently presume that it is published by us, so that we can give copies at pleasure. In several cases Union soldiers have written us saying that they were unable to pay its full price, but were nevertheless anxious to possess the work, and asking us to tell them by what means they may obtain it.

In deference to these representations the publishers of the Tribune have made an arrangement with Messrs. O. D. Case & Co., publishers of The American Conflict, whereby they are enabled to offer that work to such persons as may see it fit to obtain mail subscriptions for The Tribune as follows:

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The money for each club to be sent at one time, and all papers for the same club to be addressed to one Post Office.

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25:dec:4t

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CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF

P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

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Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

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This large and commodious house, having been re-taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage.

N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.

may17,'67:1y WM. DIBERT, Prop'r.

Medicinal.

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The confirmed dyspeptic may almost say with St. Peter, "I die daily." The object of this article is not to remind him of his pangs, but to show him how to banish them forever. The means of immediate and permanent relief are proffered him in

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And it is for him to say whether he will continue to endure a living death, or to put himself in a position to render life enjoyable.

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Of the efficacy of this matchless vegetable stomachic are to be found in every city and town in the United States—healthy men and women rescued from torture by its use, and eager to bear testimony to its virtues. It differs from any other bitters in existence, in this especial particular—it is not alcoholic.

For such constitutions and systems as require for their invigoration a diffusive stimulant,

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Has been provided—a preparation in which the solid extracts of the finest restoratives of the vegetable kingdom are held in solution by a spirituous agent, purged of all deleterious constituents. The patient, in choosing between these two great antidotes, should be guided by his own condition. If in a very low state, from debility, the Tonic should be his selection; but in cases where the emergency is not so pressing, the Bitters is the specific required. Thousands find infinite benefit from taking each in turn. There is no phase of indigestion, Biliousness, Nervous Disease, or Physical Prostration, to which they are not adapted, and in which, singly or combined, they will not effect a cure.

EXCHANGE PAIN FOR EASE,

And Weakness for Strength. Get rid of the ailments which interfere with enjoyment; cast gloom and despondency to the winds; take a stronger hold of life, and, in short,

BECOME A NEW MAN!

Through the instrumentality of the most powerful and popular of all vegetable invigorants and correctives.

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Which not only combats and conquers diseases that have intrenched themselves in the system, but is the best known safeguard against all unhealthy influences. Persons whose occupations and pursuits subject them to the depressing effects of a close, unwholesome atmosphere should take it regularly, as a protection against the low fevers and other disorders which malaria engenders. Invalids who are

WASTING AWAY,

Without any special complaint, except a gradual declination of bodily strength and nervous energy, will find in the Bitters a fountain of vitality and vigor as refreshing and exhilerating as a pool in the desert to the sand-scorched and fainting travelers.

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HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of *Santa Cruz Rum,* Orange, &c., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public. These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach, such as

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking, or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Flutter-ing at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, and Limbs, etc. etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great depression of spirits.

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BLOOD PURIFIERS EVER KNOWN,

And will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood. Keep your blood pure. Keep your Liver in order. Keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy conditton, by the use of these remedies, and no disease will ever assail.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN,

Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMUS, without fail.

Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. Those, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.

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WHO WOULD ASK FOR MORE DIGNIFIED OR STRONGER TESTIMONY?

HON. GEORGE WOODWARD,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, March 16, 1867.

"I find 'Hoofland's German Bitters' is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility, and want of nervous action in the system.

"Yours truly, GEO. W. WOODWARD."

HON. GEORGE SHARSWOOD,

Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, June 1, 1868.

I have found by experience that "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost directly.

GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

HON. JAMES THOMPSON,

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1866.

"I consider 'Hoofland's German Bitters' a *valuable medicine* in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,

"JAMES THOMPSON."

HON. JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN,

Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

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Respectfully yours,
JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN.

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CHARLES M. EVANS, Proprietor.

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PRICES:

Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle..... $1 00
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Hoofland's German Tonic, put up in quart bottles, $1 50 per bottle, or a half dozen for $7 50.

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THE GUBERNATORIAL CONTEST.

While personally we desire rest from the political turmoil, at least for a while, we cannot close our eyes to the fact that our ever vigilant opponents are already preparing for the Gubernatorial contest next year; and as we believe that *in time of peace we should prepare for war,* we would exhort our political friends to make preparations for coming contingencies at once, and

CIRCULATE THE NEWSPAPERS

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